PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,814—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from Bombay, Mr. A. H. FROOM has been APPOINTED to act as SUPERINTENDENT.
FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
16th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	DONGOLA	8050
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284		
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	MONGOLIA ...	10000
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294		
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	BRITANNIA ...	6525
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	10000
11th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294		
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	MARMORA ...	10509
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

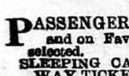
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. RALDUINO	4,680	A. Cogliolo	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,
CATANIA	4,030	.....	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.
LAMA	2170	Mon. 11 June	5 p.m.
LHASA	2170	Frid. 15 June	8 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo Koweit, on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
9th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

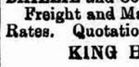
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Pas sages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.



FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	12th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of
ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

MAY 15th, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	710	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*575
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Agra	4330	May 14	May 28	June 9	June 16
B	City of Karachi	6800	,, 25	June 7	,, 17	,, 22
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 1	,, 14	,, 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	,, 21	July 5	July 18	,, 24
B	Trafford Hall	4400	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	,, 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	,, 22	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	,, 24	Aug 5	,, 18	,, 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER.

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE No. 3082.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore ,,
Seoni ,,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
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Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
,, Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
,, Beynon & Co.
,, McAlpin & Huggett.
,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "NEIDENFELS," N-O Sheets, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 11th June, 1906.

GENTLEMEN desirous of HIRING HORSES and CARRIAGES should apply to THE MANAGER, Sirdar's Agency, Apollo Bunder. Very decent turn outs always available.

IN THE ADEN SETTLEMENT OFFICE.

IN THE MATTER OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES AT ADEN.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS SULAIMANJI HASONALI, ABDUL KAYOOM ABDUL HUSAIN, MAHOMEDALI GOOLAM HUSAIN and HASONALI GOOLAM HUSAIN formerly trading at Aden in the name of ADAMALI SULTANALI and now carrying on business in the name, style and firm of H. ADAMALI & COMPANY, have applied to this office for TRANSFER of PROPERTIES, described in Schedule A. hereto, on their names in the manner described in Schedule B. hereto.

This is therefore to notify to all persons who may dispute the transfer of the properties mentioned in Schedule A. in the manner specified in Schedule B. to appear in the Aden Settlement Office, on or before TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of July, 1906, in person or by a duly constituted Attorney and show cause why the properties referred to above should not be so transferred :—

SCHEDULE A. referred to above.

Number of Grants or Title-deeds.	Description of the situation of properties.	Names of registered owners.
2, 23, 318, 319, 357, 358, 359, 590, 591, 609, 679, 709, 739, 740, 961, 965 and 2238.	Settlement of Aden.	Adamali Sultanali.
2003	Do. do.	Firm of Adamali Sultanali.
846, 1116, 1318, 1335 and 1559.	Do. do.	Gulam Husain Hasonali, Abdul Husain Hasonali, Abdulali Hasonali, Sulaimanji Hasonali.
2571 and 2597... ...	Do. do.	Gulam Husain Hasonali, Abdulali Hasonali, Sulaimanji Hasonali, and Abdul Kayoom Hasonali.

SCHEDULE B. referred to above.

Number of Grants or Title-deeds.	Description of the situation of properties.	Names of proposed transferees.
590, 591, 2003, 965, 1559 2238, 357, 358, 359 and 1116.	Settlement of Aden.	Mahomedali Goolam Husain, and Hasonali Goolam Husain.
739, 740, 2, 23, 1335, 1318, 679, 609 and 846.	Do. do.	Sulaimanji Hasonali.
961, 709, 318, 319, 2571 and 2597.	Do. do.	Abdul Kayoom Abdul Husain.

E. O'BRIEN, Captain,
Officer in charge Aden Settlement.

Dated at Aden this first day of June, 1906.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman.—
Law books and magazines, sewing machine, stove oven, oil painting arab, etc.

Furniture such as round, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards almyrah, sofas, chest of drawers, pier glasses, bedstead, musical box, Milner's fire resisting safe 25 by 19 by 19 inches, on stand.

A quantity of surgical instruments, implements, two lathes for electroplating with implements, nickle silvering plates, show cases.

1 D, B, B, L, C, F, gun by Charles Lancaster in canvas case.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed times consisting of diary and other books, medicine bottles, scents, toys, padlocks, handkerchives, wearing apparels, samples of cloth defaced stamps, etc.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Stolzenfels.—
A. B. 23249 26215-3 23728—1 cases aniline Dyes, partly damaged by sea water.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.
3 new free wheel gent's bicycles, shopsoiled.
1 jinrickisha in good order.
1 rubber-tyred dogcart with strong showy waler mare and harness.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th Inst. at 3 p. m. (S. T.,) the effects of the late Lakhmidas Narain consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles pair of Kudas amulet, Mohanmala, Hira Kanthla carriage, pearl necklace, ear buttons, silverware such as buttons, waistcoats tin trunks &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNDLE OF PEARLS ABOUT 1,600, UNBORED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at about 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Multani Goverdhandas Vullabdass, and on account and at the risk of Arab Mahomedali bin Haji Ahmed bin Abbas—

A bundle of pearls, about 1,600, unbored.
The pearls are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 12th Inst, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Khatau Makanjee Mills, on Haines Road, by order of the Agents of the said Mill and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Fajal Ladha & Co.—

About 80 cwts dropping waste, No. 2 and 3.
About 190 cwts viy cotton waste, No. 2 and 3.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Mr K R Setna, Stationer, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture, mostly by Devji Ganji and others, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined plush velvet, chiffoniers and cabinets, marble top table and teapoys bedstead, almyrahs marble top dressing and washstand and chest of drawers, rid by O E Bonehill, glassware, crockery-ware best platedware table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Davison, Esq proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH BOHEMIAN AND ITALIAN VASES, DOLTON PORCELAINWARE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS' CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH, COALPORT DINNER SETS, RICH, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co, by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of rich Bohemian and Italian flower vases, crockery-ware, Dolton Crockeryware, transperent crockeryware oil paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames of different subject by famous artists, velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, rich table ornaments, coalport & Crown Derby dinner sets, rich glassware, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, table ornaments, pictures &c., the property of A. Paterson, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY the 25th inst, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Ashbai, widow of Waghjee Topan, consisting of silverware such as plate, pot, cup and lota.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED UMBRELLAS.

TO MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on account of the underwriters—

Ex. s. s. "Merton Hall."

13 cases damaged Umbrellas.

MENESSE & Co.,

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
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SANGRUR,
Jhind State, Punjab

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	3
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. L. de la Mare	0	3
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee] ...	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	3	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	3
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S.W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12

In paper or limp cloth, Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4
Third do	3

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To Subscribers—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-8

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 10,800,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
HUSHIARPORE	MEERUT
JAMMOO	SAHARANPORE
JALLANDAR CITY	
JHELUM	
JHANG	
KASUR	*Sind —*
KOHAT	KARACHI
LYALLPORE	HYDERABAD
LUDHIANA	LARKANA
MIANWALI	SHIKARPORE
MONTGOMERY	SUKKUR
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.—*
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	

AGENCIES.

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA,

Etc,

AUTHORIZED SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND, 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice as any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office an Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest an Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUND.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 8.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 7-16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	93 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	=	— 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	30	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	29 5-8	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	65	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin	20·49 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= ,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	do	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-4	do	= — 1-8

Extra Council Bill's allotments, Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1 32d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	300,000
Gold to do	20,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 June sellers steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3-4 done

WHEAT—
Red Kamchi 29 1-2+1 June-July value firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 — 1-4 M-J sellers quiet
Brown 42 1-2—1-4 J-J sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-4—1-2 J-J done easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Leander
Liverpool—Closed.

Receipts at U S Ports	9,000	
Do. last year	7,000	
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	
Do. do Continent	4,000	
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·20	
Futures, month of July	10·60—2	a
Do. do. Dec	10·41—2	

a Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and declined later through bear pressure largely from, New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16+1-8
Futures month of July	10·56+6
Do. do. Aug	10·56+5
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Liverpool week's sales	20,000
Do Stock	882,000
Week's receipts at N S Ports	55,000
,, exports to Great Britain	19,000
,, ,, Continent	66,000
Stock at U S. ports	458,000
Stock at interior ports	257,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Friday 7th June 1906 :—

Cotton	4,011 bales,
Wheat	7,003 cwts.
Linseed	3,591 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,617 do
Gingellyseed	1,572 do
Poppyseed	2,473 do
Groundnut	226 do
Castorseed	3,188 do
Rice	8,424 do
Myrabollams	2312 do
Cokonseed	10,316 do
Mowrasseed	20
Gram	5,577 do
Joowar	959 do
Maize	nil do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	3,84,480
Gold Coin	Rs.	1,27,500
Silver Bullion	Rs	53,69,538
Ex s s Egypt from London		

BOMBAY, JUNE 9.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	..1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	..1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	212 1-2
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'12
1st Settlement, 29th June	98'11

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	6	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	10	0
Forward dull	8	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	3	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	37	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	11	0

COTTON.—The Liverpool Market being closed, there is no opening telegram to-day. Our local market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry for Bengals and Khandeish cotton, in which a fair business is reported at about previous rates.

A CASE OF "POSSESSION."

A native correspondent in Allahabda sends the "Pioneer" a strange story of what he describes as a case of possession of a Hindu lad by the spirit of a dead soldier. Put shortly, the facts are as follows:—Krishen Chand, aged 19, a son of a well-known Lucknow contractor, resides with his father in the Gujrati Mohalla of Allahabad city. His physician, Dr. S. C. Bannerjee, describes him as thin and nervous. After an attack of fever in April, the lad became hysterical and violent, and in a subsequent state of unconsciousness he went through a "strange performance as a military officer," and "led everyone present there to take him for a transmigrated being. On more than one occasion he addressed an imaginary force of soldiers in excellent English, "arranged his force, settled his plan of campaign, counted the 43rd, 44th, 54th, 77th, and a few other regiments as being under his command, sent out a reconnoitring party," and proceeded to direct the attack on an enemy's fort. He even ordered a soldier guilty of cowardice to be blown from a gun. Subsequently Dr. Ohdedar of Bara Banki, who was present, is said to have held a long conversation with the spirit, who promised to leave the boy if bread, mutton salt, and sugar were placed in a well in the compound. The spirit insisted on having dairy farm mutton, but eventually promised to be satisfied with bazar mutton when told the other could not be procured. He also asked for butter. These things were placed in a bamboo basket, and the father proceeded to let it down the well, and no sooner had it gone for about eight or ten cubits down the well, he felt that some one was pulling the basket so very hard from below that he had to leave the string alone, as it was causing his right hand fingers to be bruised. Later at night a relative of the boy noticed five figures coming from the direction of the well in question, one of whom was in his clear view as being a very decent looking European with military uniform on, on grey moustache and a big scar on his forehead. Ten minutes later the boy became unconscious again, and the spirit held another conversation with the boy's relatives, and then he awoke quite sensible. Since then the boy's father has moved to another house, and the correspondent says that the spirit has since visited the boy and told him not to allow his (the spirit's) name to be published, and apparently warned him against Press correspondents. Dr. Ohdedar, writing to our correspondent, says: "All that I can say is that during my professional career, extending over nearly 27 years, I never saw another case which appeared more like that of 'possessed' than the one you refer to in your letter. Certain things that happened in my presence absolutely startled me, and I am unable to offer any explanation for them." The boy was in Bombay some time ago and was visited by many persons interested in the occultisms.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHISON—May 29, at Hyderabad (Deccan), the wife of Captain W G Hutchinson, I A, of a daughter.

HUGHES HALLETT—June 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain R Hughes Hallett, I A, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—June 3, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain N Macpherson, 2nd K E O Gurkhas, of a son

MORRIS—June 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Godfrey Morris, of a daughter.

NICOLLS—June 3, at Karachi, the wife of the Rev G Nicolls, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANKINS—COPE—June 4, at St Matthia's Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev C R Rintoul, M A, George Arthur Hart Hankins to Florence Anne, eldest daughter of Mr E Cope, retired Sub-Engineer, P W D.

NAHAPIET—CRISP—June 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Messrs M Nahapiet to Blanch Helen, second daughter of the late Capt J Crisp, formerly of the 10th Royal Hussars, and of Messrs Ind Coope & Co, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.

DEATHS.

MANDEVILLE—June 4, at his sister's residence, Madras, Alfred Francis Mandeville, aged 76 years.

MIDDLETON—June 5, at his residence, "The Retreat," Pallavaram, George Middleton, late Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Madras Revenue Survey, aged 70 years.

POWER—June 5, at the residence of his grand-parents, Mr and Mrs Arthur Prime), at Bangalore, Michael Scot, ("Scottie"), the beloved child of Mr and Mrs M Powert aged 18 months.

WADE—May 24, at the residence of her sister Mrs Werburton, The Brewery, Jeolikote, U P, after a long and painfulillness, Mrs Sophia Wade, relict of the late Mr William Wade, of Roorkee, U P, aged 66 years

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m.; Sun sets, 6h 37m.; High water 2-11m., 3-0a.; Low water, 8-0m, 9-24a.
High Court opens after vacation.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. to-day (11th).

A FATAL FALL WHILE DRUNK.—Daulat Ithoo, a peon in the G. I. P. Railway, aged 40 years and residing in a house at Second Coombharwada, while under the influence of liquor, fell down on Friday night the staire of his residence, a distance of about ten feet. He received severe injuries to his head, from the effects of which he died in course for five minutes.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writing on June 8 says:—The heat this side is ever greater since I wrote to you last, and every body is anxiously waiting for the early arrival of the monsoon. Showers of rain have fallen at Sihore Songad and Dhola, but none as yet in Bhownagar.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar, has not returned as yet from Verawal, where he had gone for shooting.—A mixed train of B. G. J. P. Railway is already running with electric lights, between Bhownagar and Mehsana, while another is being fitted. Kitson lights are to be introduced on Dhola platform instead of the kerosine oil lamps now in use.

A DISHONEST BOY-SERVANT.—At the Mazgon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter, charged Dugroo Luximan, a Hindu lad, aged about 18 years, with committing theft, as a servant of one silver watch valued at Rs. 30, belonging to his mistress, Mrs. Jane Pratt of Amberwadi. It appeared that only three days ago, the accused was employed by Mrs. Pratt as her servant. On Friday noon she missed her silver watch from her dressing table, where it had been left hanging. The accused was also missing. A complaint was lodged with the police, who, on searching the accused's house at Kala Chowkey Road, recovered not only the watch but also a watch, chain, valued at Re. 1 and belonging to Salk Hussein Alladin, a domestic of Mrs. Pratt. The accused was charged, on this second count too. He admitted having committed thefts of Mrs. Pratt's watch and the watch-chain belonging to her servant. He was convicted on both the charges and sentenced aggregately to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALTERCATION OVER GOATS.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of, at the Mazagon Police Court, a case in which Atmaram Panwalla residing at Parel, charged one Jeevaba, his mother Nagoobai and her "Mehta" Assoo, all Hindus, with assaulting him two weeks ago, in consequence of some damage done to Nagoobai's crops by the complainant's she-goats. Mr. Badsha, Pleader, appeared for prosecution, while Messrs. Boyce and Mistry, Pleaders, defended the accused. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. It appeared that the first accused was in the service of the complainant. A few days ago, he had an altercation with his master over the fact that the complainant's goats damaged the crop, on his mother's farm at Parel. The complainant gave him a violent blow and kicks, knocking him down on the ground senseless. Coming to his senses, he went to the police and there lodged his complaint against his master. His Worship from evidence found the Panwalla, guilty of a brutal assault and fined him Rs. 26. The learned Magistrate also found the Panwalla's case of assault against the three accused concocted and false, and ordered him to pay Rs. 10 as compensation to each of the three accused.

A RASH HACK DRIVER.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Currim Mahomed, a hack Victoria driver, with driving rashly and on the wrong side of the road. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 8th instant at about 6 p.m. General Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, was leaving the European General Hospital compound in his motor-car, when the accused who drove his victoria, at a great speed ran into the motor car and the force of the impact was such as to cause the horse to land right upon the bonnet of the car, smashing the mudguards and three of the front lamps. Plans illustrating how the collision occurred, drawn by Inspector Morris with the assistance of General Greenfield, were put in as exhibits. The Magistrate was perfectly satisfied that the accused was on the wrong side of the road and drove furiously and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment. The fine if recovered was to be paid to the General as compensation.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general in the interior and local on the coast. The chief amounts are: Port Blair two inches, Minbu one and a half inch, Akyab four and a half inches, Monywa one and a half inch, and Lashio one inch. The changes of temperature and cloud are small. In parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Chota Nagpur rain has fallen and in North Bihar, the rainfall has been nearly general. Shilong reports two and a half inches, Dinajpur one and half inch, Purnea three and a half inches, and Darbhanga one and a half inch. Cloud decreased considerably in North-East India, and skies are clear to moderately overcast except in North Bihar, and the adjacent districts of Eastern Bengal where they are thickly clouded. Temperature has risen generally and is now approximately normal in North Bihar, where air has become damper. In the United Provinces, Bahraich reports a duststorm with nearly an inch of rain. In Kashmir and the West Himalayas thunderstorms have occurred but the heaviest fall of rain is only half an inch at Gulmarg. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north and humidity has increased in Kashmir and the United Provinces. In Rajputana and Central India North of the Central Provinces and Gujarat temperature is in large excess, varying from five to nine degrees above normal. On the West Coast and North of Bombay and the Deccan local rain has occurred. The chief amounts are: Surat one and a half inch, Malegaon and Ahmednagar half an inch, and Goa, Cochin and Calicat one inch. Cloud has increased on the Konkan Coast and skies are now heavily overcast over the whole of the West Coast but the other parts of the Peninsula are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is considerately above normal in the interior and approximately normal in the coast stations. Local rain is probably in Burma and northern districts of North-East India except in Assam and on the West Coast. Thunderstorms are possible in Kashmir, and the Central Provinces. The mail steamship's report indicates that the monsoon had not reached the centre of the Arabian Sea on the 6th instant.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Sir John Jackson, Captain F. E. Harkness which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta, reports having met with strong N. W. winds with rain and heavy sea.

The steamer Dunolly, Captain R. W. Young, which reached at Bombay on Saturday from Calcutta experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal.

THE following telegram was received on 6th by the Presidency Port Officer, Cochin:—Monsoon apparently setting in quietly; overcast, dull and cloudy, drizzling rain since last evening. Wind southerly, light and variable. Heavy south-west swell and heavy surf on the bar, which has been increasing since Friday.

RAINFALL AT C. HILL.

From 6 a.m. 8th to 6 a.m. 9th June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation from 1st June to date.
	Inches								
Bushire 6th.	....	....	16	85·6	78·4	83	....	....	....
Jask	29·972	E3E	12	89·3	80·3	32	....	0·11	—0·11
Muscat 6th	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden 6th	29·951	W	21	95·3	85·8	80	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·592	Calm	5	112·9	83·3	46	....	0·00	—0·19
Sirsa	29·816	Calm	6	110·8	84·1	29	....	0·00	—0·23
Delhi	29·600	SE	5	109·2	85·1	46	0·14	0·14	—0·18
Agra	29·576	SE	7	111·0	88·9	26	....	0·00	—0·2
Cawnpore	29·589	E	3	107·4	87·8	56	....	0·01	—0·54
Allahabad	29·588	ENE	5	103·6	85·5	56	....	0·00	—0·50
Jhansi	29·600	NE	6	110·3	88·7	70	....	0·21	—0·20
Jacobabad	29·615	E	8	114·2	90·7	65	....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·646	NW	19	93·9	81·8	78	....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·636	NE	6	108·7	89·4	38	....	0·00	—0·22
Ajmere	29·645	NE	11	106·4	86·5	44	....	0·00	—0·12
Deesa	29·617	NNE	15	104·3	79·9	58	....	0·0	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·688	SW	7	104·2	82·1	57	....	0·71	+0·42
Bhuj	29·654	NW	18	99·4	77·0	75	....	0·00	—0·18
Jamnagar	29·688	Calm	1	94·5	76·2	64	....	0·10	—0·08
Dwarka	29·686	Calm	13	88·8	81·3	79	....	0.0	....
Rajkot	29·69	SW	10	104·1	75·2	74	....	0·07	—0·20
Bhavnagar Para.	29·700	SSW	12	100·6	81·5	52	....	0·02	—0·30
Verawal	29·688	SE	9	87·1	78·3	78	....	0·00	—0·05
Neemuch	29·621	NNW	13	102·0	83·2	32	....	0·00	—0·26
Indore	29·65	W	7	99·6	80·1	47	....	0·33	—0·08
Saugor	29·58	WSW	7	105·4	84·1	32	....	0·00	—0·54
Jubbulpore	29·618	SSW	3	103·0	78·3	36	0·03	0·03	—0·39
Hoshangabad	29·616	SW	3	103·8	85·3	38	....	0·14	—0·56
Khandwa	29·651	W	8	104·4	84·1	39	....	0·00	—0·25
Raipur	29·665	SW	7	106·3	87·9	38	....	0·00	—0·61
Nagpur	29·655	SE	4	100·8	86·1	39	....	0·03	—1·02
Amraoti	29·657	SW	3	98·7	82·8	39	....	0·04	—0·86
Akola	29·638	W	4	103·2	82·9	42	....	0·03	—0·61
Surat	29·71	S	6	95·7	81·7	67	1·32	0·00	0·45
Malegaon	29·7 5	WNW	9	103·0	79·3	47	0·19	0·00	—0·50
Bombay	29·710	NNE	10	93·2	79·9	71	0·17	0·43	—1·88
Poona	29·762	WSW	10	97·4	73·9	73	....	....	—1·10
Ahmednagar	29·762	NW	9	101·9	74·1	41	0·10	0·10	—1·74
Aurangabad	29·747	SW	1	100·4	76·7	5	....	0·00	—4·24
Sholapur	29·747	SW	12	103·7	75·0	72	....	0·00	—1·15
Ratnagiri	29·749	ESE	13	92·3	81·9	57	....	0·00	—6·00
Bijapur	29·74	SW	7	101·1	74·4	67	0·03	0·03	—0·99
Belgaum	29·756	SSW	....	90·3	68·8	71	1·25	1·25	—0·83
Marmagoa	29·700	W	6	91·0	79·9	81	....	0·10	—3·06
Kolhapur	29·754	WSW	6	91·3	78·2	71	0·05	0·37	—7·33
Mangalore	29·81	ESE	3	87·3	77·4	73	0·01	0·16	—8·01
Calicut	29·853	NNE	9	89·2	75·2	76	0·19	2·55	—0·36
Cocanada	29·839	ENE	F	90·1	74·7	86	0·22	4·29	—1·32
Banglore	29·792	S W	6	89·8	68·3	73	....	8·68	—0·67
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·723	W	....	103·3	80·6	56	....	....	....
Masulipatam	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	8·16	—0·88
Madras	29·750	SSE	11	93·2	82·5	88	....	0·0	+0·01
Cuddapa	29·749	Calm	5	97·0	78·3	65	....	8·98	—0·29
Madras	29·725	SW	6	103·2	82·9	51	....	0·24	—2·38
Coimbatore	29·733	S3E	9	98·5	81·5	82	....	0·00	—0·74
Trichinopoly	29·799	SW	10	89·4	72·1	62	....	0·00	+0·43
Negapatam	29·748	W	2	101·1	77·3	72	....	0·87	—0·28
Colombo	29·731	W	13	97·9	79·6	69	....	0·03	—0·35
	29·611	SE	8	89·0	74·5	95	0·58	1·11	—2·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Malegaon and has changed by small amounts else-where.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic along the coast from Karwar to Bombay, north-easterly to south-easterly on the Malabar Coast, and at Masulipatam, Madras, Colombo,

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1906.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

THE Orange River Colony seems, to the casual observer, to be settling down very comfortably, and to have accepted the new conditions without any protest. But Mr. Cope Cornford, who is interested in that colony, tells us that, although both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are affected by the circumstance that the present Government has destroyed the Lyttelton settlement and "substituted for it an unfortunate state of suspense in anticipation of the grant of responsible Government," yet the southern colony stands by itself, entirely and completely independent of the Transvaal. He tells us that whereas the Transvaal—always provided that responsible Government shall be established on the one value, one vote basis—may hope for a sound and just settlement applies for a moment to the Orange River Colony. The best form of Government for the latter in Mr. Cornford's opinion is that of the Crown Colony, certainly not representative Government, and he makes out a very good case in support of his contention. In the Orange River Colony ; the total of British settlers is something under a thousand. It is therefore obvious that under representative government, whatever the basis, this handful of British settlers would become an important minority. The Lieutenant-Governor and his colleagues have so far dealt quite fairly by both British and Boer settlers. The Britishers have put money and labour into the land, and desire to found a permanent home and to bequeath to their sons an honourable and an independent livelihood. They are not politicians at all and do not want supremacy, only an established certainty of fair dealing. But they believe that fair dealing cannot be secured except under British supremacy. The Dutch bear no ill will against the neighbours who fought against them in the war, nor would they ask for any change in the form of government but for the influence by agitators and mischief-makers.

Of course the Dutchman believes that Dutch supremacy is the best thing for his country. But of himself he would not make an effort to obtain it. According to Mr. Cornford there are, on the Dutch side, two main groups—the mass of the steady-going, Biblical farmers and the small irritant body of political agitators. The inward forces in these two groups are, as regards the farmers, the general disposition to live well with their neighbours, the British, and pulling against that disposition, the racial sentiment, leading to desire of Dutch supremacy, together with the inborn conservatism, which induces, at first, jealousy of British methods and dislike of British enterprise. They are the racial sentiment and the conservatism which the political agitator awakens and stimulates and misdirects. And the inward forces as regards the political agitators, are the mingled motives of personal ambition and of patriotism. Sometimes these are combined in one person, sometimes, perhaps, the individual exhibits, one or other singly. Such, on the Dutch side, are the warring activities out of which, somehow, concord must be evolved. On the British side there are the thousand settlers who are not politicians but honest men, who fought and who believe that if there is to be any supremacy it must be British. No doubt they are right, for the British set the Dutch up again in business, after they had lost their all in the war, and the British have taken measures to improve their agriculture and their method of operations. The Dutch landholders are farmers bred and born, yet nomads for all that, and love to sell a farm and trek to a larger holding than to settle for life in one place. Their methods are said to be much the same, for the most part, as those of Abraham. They tread out wheat on the threshing floor and winnow it in the wind. Yet different as their methods and race are, they dwell together in perfect amity. They are contented with the rule of Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who is esteemed alike by Boer and Briton.

The Orangia Unie is the chief agent in provoking discontent and promoting agitation. Ex-President Steyn, ex-Judge Herzog and Mr. Abraham Fischer are the wire-pullers. They call meetings in all parts of the colony and the Dutch, loyal enough if let alone, are yet unwilling to attract attention by absenting themselves. They go, sign their names on the register of the Unie—whose object is, as before, a federated South Africa under the Dutch flag. Is it wise to give them representative Government? Not yet. It would give the Dutch predominancy. The re-establishment of Dutch officialdom has already been promised. Dutch conservatism would put an end to experiments in methods, to the introduction of new sources of wealth. Representative Government in the Orange River Colony would involve its retrocession. The alternative is for the present to leave matters as they stand. The Colony is beginning to prosper ; the public land is being taken up as fast as it can be made ready for settlers ; the Dutch farmers are perfectly contented, as private individuals. As political units they own a conventional and a lukewarm grievance, and that is all. The political agitator represents, not the farmer, but himself and his ambitions and aspirations. In Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams the Colony has a born administrator, universally respected and beloved. His executive is doing admirable work. In due time—in a few years—under such an administration, the Dutch cannot fail to appreciate its value, as they were beginning to appreciate it before the advent of the present Government and the resurgence of the political agitator. The choice is quite plain : responsible Government, retrocession, and disaster : or, Crown Government, retention, and prosperity. That is how Mr. Cornford puts it and no one, with South African Colonial experience, has yet come forward to challenge his statements or to deny that the form of Government he so strongly advocates is likely to prove the best for some time to come.

LABOUR IN BENGAL.

LACK of labour has been so often used as a reason for advancing prices in jute that Mr. Foley's report on the industry in Bengal is an interesting document. And it is none the less so because it proves two things, firstly that the shortage of labour is by no means as great as is alleged, and, secondly that where the shortage exists it is easily remediable. The work at the Port of Calcutta has wonderfully increased in the last ten years, and the result has been that the supply of indigenous labour has been unequal to the demand. The fault which has caused shortage in the summer months has been that recruiting has been performed in very lax methods and no due allowance has been made for the annual exodus in the summer months which Mr. Foley describes as "the marriage season." He doubts whether the workers leave for cultivation and thinks that they go only to secure their share in the harvest already sown. The value of Mr. Foley's deductions is heightened by the fact that he has divided the mills into classes defined by the kind of labour they employ. Out of twenty-five visited, eleven had no looms stopped for want of labour during the hot weather. Three were new mills, two others employed Bengalis and Uriayas, while the success of the others was the result of well arranged coolie lines. In the fourteen other mills it was noticed that the weavers were sufficient, but there were not enough spinners and preparers to keep them properly fed. In one case only two per cent of the looms were idle, in another case six and in a third nine per cent, but the manager of the last-named affirmed that he had not been seriously short. In 1895 the number of hands employed was 71,000 and in ten years this had increased to 150,000. In considering the case of how this number is to be kept constant Mr. Foley takes several points of view.

Referring to the treatment he says : "The manager is usually a kindly Scot from Dundee, has plenty of common-sense and tact in dealing with them, besides plenty of mechanical ability. On the other hand it must be admitted that he frequently knows but little of the languages which his employes speak; that he often cannot freely communicate with them, and that he has not much acquaintance either with their manners and habits or with the country he lives in. Thus in many cases the Manager is unable to establish close personal relations with his labour. If he were successful in doing this, it seems to me that more labourers would become personally attached to the Manager and would not leave him for the sake of a few more annas and a new mill." With respect to the hours of work, a subject easily appreciated in Bombay, Mr. Foley thinks that a reduction to ten hours a day would be desirable both from a view to efficiency and to the present labour difficulties, but he proceeds "since the profits of Managing Agents depend on the outturn of the mills, this change would be probably never be accepted by them. It would be necessary to enforce it by legislation, and the Government will scarcely undertake this in the teeth of the opposition of the Managing Agents, since it is a question merely of expediency, scarcely of humanitarianism. The usual hours in a Cawnpore mill are 13 nett, one shift and only half an hour's interval in the middle of the day, in comparison with which the hours in the Bengal Jute Mills are very short. Humanitarian considerations for shortening the hours might, perhaps, be advanced in some instances on behalf of the Manager and his European assistants, but scarcely on behalf of the mill operatives." After considering all things the solution suggested is a more comprehensive system of recruiting. Collectors should be instructed to render every assistance, short of actual participation, in the work of the recruiting agent. It is also urged that Collectors should submit in February and September details of the labour available in their districts, but more important still is the clause which puts forward the suggestion that prospects of famine in any given Collectorate should be promptly reported and that in such cases the officials themselves should render actual help in the recruiting, paying special attention to bring about the migration of families. Mr. Foley's conclusion is that there is no real shortage if proper efforts are made, but before any improvement can be expected he holds there must be some better method employed by the Managers than that which at present prevails, namely of sending off a Babu with a bag of rupees but without any organised plan of working. The great necessity is to instil confidence in various districts so that there shall always be a ready reservoir from which to draw.

UNDESIRABLE FAME.

SHAKESPEARE has told us that it takes a wise man to make a fool. The reverse is not a necessary deduction and he would be a bold man, who ventured to assert that Mr. E. G. Jellicoe had proved himself wise by his foolishness. Not in the least downcast by his failure to upset the whole of South Africa by endeavouring to save the lives of the black murderers recently executed in Natal by an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he has, according to the last mail, applied to the Bow Street Magistrate for process on two informations against the Governor of the troubled colony. These informations charged Sir Henry McCallum with illegal acts in the exercise of his office, involving the illegal proclamation of martial law and "the homicide of fourteen native subjects of his Majesty." It is pleasing to note that Mr. Marsham cut short this individual's craving for notoriety by electing to hear the application in private. We would give much to know exactly what transpired behind the closed door during the hour which the hearing took. Presumably Mr. Marsham, whose charming manners cover something of a different character, did not deal with him altogether kindly. It was only what he deserved and we echo the query of a home contemporary which "asks, how is it that a man airs such egregious folly without being molested?"

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, whose three years' tenure in the Western Command will expire on the 3rd October, has been granted an extension of one year.

INSURANCE is now available for foreign registered letters addressed to the Portuguese colony of Macao. The maximum amount for which a letter can be insured is £120.

MR. DURAN, Postal Department, on return from the Conference at Rome, on the 22nd instant, will be posted to Bombay as Postmaster General, Mr. Whymper then proceeding on furlough.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia were—Lord and Lady G. Dundas, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. Frank Ritchie and Dr. J. Neild Cook.

THE grand chord route on the East Indian Railway, which is to be opened on the 1st November, will be used for the Bombay mail service, while the Punjab mails will be carried as hitherto by the chord via Mokamah.

NEWS from the Waziristan border states that the Mahsuds are still searching for Pashkai, the last of the offenders whose surrender has been demanded. They seem anxious to fulfil their engagements, and will probably send in an "other" Jirga in the course of the next few weeks.

A RECENT telegram from Barisal made it appear that Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee had been successful in his appeal against the fine levied on him for contempt of Court in the Barisal affair. This was arror. As a matter of fact both the conviction and the sentence were upheld.

AT the All India Boxing Tournament in Simla, this week, a trophy will be given for regimental competition. It will go to the regiment whose representatives score the highest aggregate points in the various events. The competition amongst officers has narrowed down to the middle-weight class.

THE new palace which the Amir Habibullah is building at Kabul is on a site within the boundaries of the Ark. It will be of Western design and very substantial material. The iron work that is being used in construction has been successfully carried through the Passes from Peshawar, though this has been rather a tedious process.

MR. HENDERSON, of the Chinese Consular Service, who has been on special duty in Calcutta during the negotiations regarding Tibet, has arrived in Simla with a number of Chinese officials. They desire apparently to journey to Gartok, doubtless with a view of facilitating trading arrangements there under the recent Convention.

WITH regard to the trouble in Bashahr, beyond Simla, it is said that the malcontent villagers now only muster some 200 men. Their truculent attitude may be modified when they are brought face to face with 130 well armed Punjab police. Bashahr is native territory, but is being administered under British supervision, as the Chief is in an imbecile condition.

WE wonder if anyone in Rangoon will ever drink milk from the local supply after the following revelations made in an analysis of Rangoon milk. It was adulterated to the amazing extent of over 40 per cent., and the added water was unfiltered and contained living creatures, like minute tadpoles, which were visible in the milk without the aid of the microscope. Further than this, the added water showed signs of having been contaminated by contact with sewage.

THE resolution of the Government of India raising the status of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun will be hailed with satisfaction. It is an indication, though little more of increased interest in the oldest Forest Service in the world, and no one will question the importance of extending the scope of scientific study as applied to Forestry. The United States have shown what can be done in that way. But improvements at the Dehra School will not raise the service to the level it ought to occupy. It should be made attractive to a higher type of men by better pay and more tolerable conditions of existence. Expenditure on such objects will handsomely repay the Government which has a great asset in the forests if they are properly cared for and developed.

AN Indian resident in Singapore has been studying the process of manufacturing the cheap kind of glazed crockery which the Chinese send to India and which are largely used here. It appears that for inferior ware a high degree of purity in the clay is not insisted upon, and the suggestion is accordingly made that clay containing red earth or red oxide of iron, such as is found in large quantities in several places on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency, could be utilised. While the Indian potter's wheel is the primative for the moulding of the clay, the Chinese machines cost only a few rupees and their use could easily be learned by the average potter. The colouring materials employed by the Chinese are not selected for æsthetic effect but for their cheapness, red oxide of iron being commonly employed. The glaze is made of paddy husk, lime and clay, which are converted by the addition of water into a thick liquid. The wares having been dipped in this stuff, are put in a kiln built of common raw bricks. A kiln capable of turning out Rs. 300 worth of crockery at a time could be built for Rs. 400. The whole cost of a pottery producing establishment should not exceed Rs. 1,000.

MESSRS. Caird & Co., of Greenock, launched on May 24, the twin-screw steamer Nile, which they have built for the P. & O. Steamship Company. She is the first of four steamers of the intermediate or N. class which Messrs. Caird are constructing for the company, and she is intended chiefly for the China trade. Her dimensions are 450 feet 6½ feet by 33 ft. 6in. Accommodation is provided for 54 first and 40 second first class passengers, and the vessel is equipped with all the latest appliances, for the handling cargo.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

For many years His Excellency the Viceroy of India has been in the habit of notifying that there will take place an Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge on the 4th June and inviting all Old Etonians in northern India to attend. That this practice should have been maintained through so many Vicerovalties shows that practically all our Governor-Generals hail from that ancient seat of learning, but an analysis of the guests gives some interesting details of the present distribution of the alumni of Eton in India. There attended at the dinner this year one Viceroy, one Member of Council, the Hon. Mr. Erle Richards, one officer of British Infantry, Major Baird of the Gordons, and one merchant, Mr. C. T. Allen of the Army Equipment Factory Cawnpur ; there were two officers of the Royal Artillery viz., Major Bicknell and Mr. H. W. Young ; and two representatives of the Indian Army viz. Colonel Thornhill, Inspector of Contonments and Major Davis of Skinner's Horse : (1st B. L) ; then followed three Indian Civilians; Messrs. Dundas and Talbot of the Punjab Commission and Mr. Fell of the Burma Commission. The Brigade of Guards furnished a contingent of four viz. Colonel Adam of the Scots ; Major Marker, Coldstreams, Captain Bulkeley, Scots ; and Lord Francis Scot, Grenadiers while the British Cavalry supplied no fewer than eight members, to wit Major Nickalls, 17th Lancers, Captain Leighton 1st Dragoons; Captain Livingstone Lsarmouth 5th Hussars, Captain Milvain 12th Lancers, Mr. S. H. Charrington, 15th Hussars, Mr. Miles 1st Dragoons ; Mr. Muir 15th Hussars and Mr. H. V. S. Charrington 12th Lancers. This analysis would probably differ considerably from that which would be arrived at were a similar entertainment held in England, as at home there would certainly be a greater number of representatives of the Bar and of the great mercantile houses, but the above shows that Eton continues to be a rich man's school and that the play fields of Eton still supply a large proportion of the men who fight England's battles abroad. His Excellency the Viceroy, who sat between the Hon. Mr. Erle Richards and Colonel Thornhill who were the senior scholars present, proposed the toast of "Floreat Etona."

It is seldom that the Deputy Commissioner of Simla and Superintendent of Simla Hill States has any excitement to disturb the even tenure of his way. He has difficulties in Simla itself in reconciling the divergent views of the Government of India, the Punjab Government and the Municipality in the matter of the management of the station and he has occasional troubles in the interior when the petty hill rajahs, whose territories surround the station, get into difficulties about revenues and boundaries, but it is infrequent that these troubles are beyond the power of the Superintendent or of the local courts to settle on the spot. News was, however, received on Sunday last that Mr. Coldstream, the Assistant Commissioner, was practically held up by some disorderly inhabitants of the Rampur Bashahr State, who for several years have refused to pay their revenue and have not been above a certain amount of cattle-lifting. These men had forcibly released some prisoners whom Mr. Coldstream had arrested and as the force with the Assistant Commissioner was not sufficient to overawe the rioters, Mr. Iremonger with 100 additional police left Simla for Bashahr on Wednesday afternoon. It was suggested at one time that a detachment of Gurkhas from Dehra Dun should be sent up, but it was considered that the matter was an affair of police, rather than an expedition, and it is more than probable that the news of the movement of the additional police force will lead to the submission of the rioters without further trouble. The affair reminds one of medieval times and of the constantly recurring troubles which then occurred between the highlanders and the plainsmen.

The polo tournament has been a disappointment to Simla, the local teams having gone down one by one before the victorious visitors. On the first day, the Veterinary class, whom we all know and like met the 12th, and the Lancers simply played with the "class;" on the second day the Viceroy's staff met the Royals and won their tie, but the Commander-in-Chief's staff fell before the 17th Lancers though the game was close owing to the excellent defence. The second round saw the Viceroy's staff go down rather hopelessly before the 12th, while the scratch team from Umbala made no show at all against the 17th. Thus the two Lancer teams were left in for the final which was played off on the 6th and resulted as already notified by telegraph in a win for the 12th by two goals and one subsidiary to one goal and one subsidiary scored by the 17th. Except for the disappointment regarding the defeat of the local teams the only untoward feature of the tournament has been the dust, which has been terrible. The Ball has frequently been lost sight of and the clouds, which have surrounded the teams as they galloped across the ground, gave to the game a vague impressionist appearance which would have delighted an artist of the Whistler cult, but was a decided defect viewed from the point of view of the spectators of a game of polo.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Turner and the Honourable General Scott were "At Home" from 9 to 12 p.m., in the gardens of Craig Dhu. Entertainments of this character depend altogether on the weather. As a matter of fact there has lately been a constant succession of cold evenings with a high northerly wind, but this night was fine and warm and as the full moon promised by the almanak for the evening was unobscured and the gardens looked exceedingly pretty and the still tropical night render the evening garden party a complete success.

There have again been numerous small dances to which the bidden guests have numbered from 60 to 100. These dances are given for the benefit of the girls of the station, and they, as well as other functions, signify a great change in the manners and customs of the summer capital. There was a period at the time Simla was formed Mr. Rudyard Kipling's favorite theme, when all theentertainments were run for the matrons, who no matter of what age or figure danced gaily through the whole programme, while their daughters &c. sat round the room or wept bitter tears in the cloak-room. Now all this is changed and no one can say that the Simla maiden does not have an excellent time. This result has been helped forward this season by the wonderful number of men who have come up on leave. Never has the Club been so full and never has so large a number of members been ruthlessly cast out into Hotels, their rooms being required for new arrivals. The Saturday night dinners at the Club have in consequence of this rush of members, become a great institution and last Saturday fully 150 sat down to dinner. The dances during the week under review were :—June 1st at Viceregal Lodge ; June 4th at the Grand Hotel ; and June 5th at Mrs. Beresford-Lovett's, while on Thursday the 7th there will be, what is still perhaps the most interesting function of the year, the State Ball at Viceregal Lodge.

The Rehearsals of Lady Windermere's Fan are in active progress. For many of the ladies, who are taking parts, there are two rehearsals per diem, one in the morning and the other at night, and all the characters, both men and ladies, are working hard to render the play a success. It will be represented on June 18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd and promises to be a financial success for the Club and a histrionic success for the players. Mrs. Annie Besant is delivering a series of lectures in the Ball room of the Town Hall during the afternoons of the 5th, 9th and 13th of June. The subject of Tuesday's lecture was the "Brotherhood of Creeds" and a very large audience collected to hear a most interesting discourse. As a counterpoise to these serious subjects the room is given over to an open boxing tournament on the nights of June, 12th, 14th and 16th and an equally large, but probably somewhat different, audience, it is anticipated, will flock into the Hall on these occasions. It is believed that about 200 competitors will enter, most of whom will be stationed at Jutogh, but how all these are to be cleared off in three evenings of 2 1/2 hours each, the committee alone knows.

AMONG the passengers by the Japanese liner "Bingo Maru," which arrived at Marseilles on May 24 were Baron Kurino, the new Japanese Ambassador to France, and Baroness Kurino. The General Yuchiyama also arrived by the same boat on his way to St. Petersburg.

FREEING THE "SLAVES."

NO DESIRE FOR REPATRIATION.

Great Radical Indignation.

GOVERNMENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

During a debate in the Commons to-night Mr Winston Churchill admitted the fact that there had only been twelve applicants for repatriation which showed no general desire on the part of the Chinese on the Rand to return home, but that did not justify the perepetuation of the system.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last night was in connection with the Colonial Office Vote.

A Labourite motion was introduced to reduce Lord Elgin's salary.

The motion was talked out.

If a division of the motion was taken, the Government majority would probably have sunk to the lowest point owing to the indignation felt by the Radicals in reference to the Chinese Labour policy of the Government.

The "Daily Chronicle" is the only Ministerialist paper defending the Government's Chinese policy.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech is generally regarded as improving the situation in the Transvaal.

THE RAILWAY RATES BILL IN AMERICA.

Sent Back to Conference.

SENATE DEMANDS ITS AMENDMENTS.

The Washington Senate has unanimously voted not to accept the Conference Report of the Committee of both Houses on the Railway Rates Bill, which, with the amendments, chiefly providing for the ratification of the decision of the Inter-State Commission by the Law Courts, was submitted to the Conference last month.

The Bill goes back to the Conference of the Senate and the members of the Conference have been instructed to insist upon adopting the Senate's amendments above referred to.

THE CHICAGO SCANDAL.

Charges Upheld.

ENGLISH INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

President Roosevelt has forwarded to Congress the Agricultural Committee's report on the meat packing at Chicago. It confirms Mr. Neill's report disclosing the disgusting state of affairs in the packing factories.

Mr. Haldane has selected Colonel Hobbs of the Army Service Corps to inspect the meat packing conditions obtaining in America.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Violent Attack on the Ministry.

The Russian Duma is heatedly discussing the Agrarian question. The representative Labourites declared the Ministers were driven out, but they refused to budge and had neither shame nor conscience. The attempt of the President to call order was drowned in cheering.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The Army Represented.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN.

Following the Japan model a number of officers belonging to the British Army will participate in the Naval Manœuvres, which will begin to-day.

PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Haldane's Reduction Scheme.

It is understood that Mr. Haldane will, on the 17th proximo, announce a scheme for the reduction of the personnel of the Army.

THE NORWEGIAN CORONATION.

Carrying on the Feud.

SWEDEN TO BE UNREPRESENTED.

King Oscar of Sweden has decided not to be represented at the Coronation of King Haakon of Norway.

THE NATAL RISING.

Indian Help Accepted.

Dinizulu has expressed a wish to come to Maritzburg and interview the Governor, but owing to ill-health is sending trusted Indunas.

The Government has accepted the Indian Community's offer of a Bearer Company.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The death is announced of Sir Halliday Macartney.

[Sir Haliday Macartney was a remarkable example of adaptation. He has been Councillor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London since 1876, and before that he served in the Chinese war of 1860, and the war against the Taipings. He was an M.D., yet acted as Director of the Imperial Arsenal at Nankin until his appointment to the Legation at the date named, and in his peculiar position he seemed to combine with unfailing skill the art of pleasing his own countrymen while faithfully serving his Chinese masters.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

The Bagdad Railway.

STRENGTHENING ISLAM.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

An inspired article in the German "Grenzbote" urges that the Bagdad Railway furnishes an excellent opportunity for the conclusion of an Anglo-German agreement. It protests that Germany's interests are purely economic whereas the British are political. The construction of the railway signifies the strengthening of the Mahomedan world with which Great Britain has largely to reckon.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE EDUCATION BILL.

Lancashire's Huge Protest.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Ten thousand Lancashire churchmen marched in procession to the Albert Hall to-day, an unique demonstration against the Education Bill. The streets were lined with cheering thousands and the Hall was packed. Intense enthusiasm was displayed.

LONDON CITY MAGNATES IN ROME.

Entertained by the King.

The King and Queen of Italy to-day entertained at luncheon at Rome the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London who have been to the Milan Exhibition. The proceedings were of the most cordial nature.

THE FIRE IN THE GOTHIC.

The fire on the New Zealand liner "Gothic" has been extinguished.

STATUE TO LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Londonderry this afternoon unveiled a statue of Lord Dufferin at Belfast.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Healthy Increase.

The imports and exports of Great Britain for May each show an increase of 4 1/2 millions.

MORE TIBETAN HONORS.

Major-General Barton has been made Knight of the Victorian Order, and Colonels Cooper and Bird, Members of the same Order for services in Tibet.

THE KAISER GOES HOME.

The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from Vienna.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The matches between Notts and Essex and Sussex and Hampshire were drawn.

Lancashire has beaten Kent by ten wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by 33 runs.

Surrey has beaten Leicestershire by 110 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Northamptonshire by ten wickets at Peterborough.

Middlesex has beaten Cambridge by 189 runs at Cambridge.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup :—

Bachelor's Button	1
Best Light	2
White Knight	3

THE GRAND PRIX.

Spearmint Again Victorious.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Spearmint	1
Brisecoeur	2
Storm	3

A GREAT NATIVE PHILANTHROPIST.

Centenary Celebration in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

At Hooghly, last evening, both Hindus and Mahomedans congregated in large numbers to celebrate the first centenary of the foundation of the Mahomed Mohsin fund. This philanthropic Mahomedan gave away the whole of his fortune representing an annual income of Rs. 156,000 for educational purposes, besides instructing the world known Imambara. The opportunity was seized to lay the foundation of a canopy over the graves of Haji and his sister which was performed by the Commissioner of Burdwan.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S TOUR.

Early Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

As it is not considered desirable that travellers should enter Tibet from India, since this might be open to misconstruction, even Dr. Sven Hedin, will probably commence his journey from the north.

Dr. Hedin, who has been stopping at Viceregal Lodge for the past fortnight, will leave Simla almost immediately.

LORD KITCHENER'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Lord Kitchener gave a dinner at Snowden last evening. General DuPerier, Director-General, Military Works, and 27 other officers of the Royal Engineers attended. [Colonel Nanton was absent, he having been thrown from his rickshaw and injured.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Gauntlet Thrown to the Liberals.

ANOTHER BENGALI MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The "Bangalee" to-day prints a sort of circular bearing fourteen signatures including those of Messrs. Surendranath Banerjee, Bhupendranath Bose, Motilal Ghose, Aswine Kumar Dutt, and three Mahomedans in which they profess to set forth the present situation in Bengal in clear and explicit terms. It is practically an appeal to Mr. John Morley. They conclude as follows :—Our chief grievance is the unnatural division of our province against our most strenuous protests and so long as this is maintained, we are bound by every consideration of patriotism and self respect to continue the agitation for the restoration of the administrative unity of the Bengali speaking population. Sympathy, as Mr. Morley has truly observed, is the secret of British Power in India, but we are bound to add that the attitude of the Liberal Government, whether sympathetic or otherwise, will be judged by the people of Bengal by the manner of its treatment of this all important question. There will be no peace or contentment in the minds of the people of Bengal so long as the policy of the late Viceroy, to divide the rule, is not reversed and unity restored to all sections of the Bengali population by bringing them under one administration under which alone, as they believe, they can secure their advancement as a nation.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Another large public meeting was held in College Square last evening to protest against the Partition of Bengal. Surendranath Banerjee moved a resolution which was unanimously carried saying peace and contentment could not be restored unless, and until, the Partition is withdrawn or modified so as to place the Bengali speaking population under one administration.

OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATION AT CALCUTTA.

A Useful Precedent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The erection of the new quarters for the members of the Council and Secretaries to the Government of India on a large plot of land to the east of the Presidency General Hospital is to be proceeded with almost immediately. The work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department.

The provision of accommodation, during the cold weather for Government Officers has been rendered necessary owing to the extreme difficulty experienced in finding suitable houses, for the cold weather only, at a reasonable rent. Arrangements for the accommodation of officers of lower gazetted rank and of subordinate grades have not yet been proposed, although complaints as to inconvenience experienced are heard as each cold weather with its hundreds of arrivals from Simla comes round.

CLAIM AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Alleged Improper Dismissal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Warde, of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, applied on behalf of Arthur John King of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for leave to file a plaint against the Secretary of State for India for the recovery Rs. 10,000 odd being damages sustained by him owing to his alleged improper dismissal from commission and for damages on account of furlough and privilege leave due to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The plaintiff was employed as Manager of a tea garden at Port Blair in the Andamans owned by the Government of India under an agreement of a salary of Rs. 500 a month with allowances and commission and after twenty-two years' service he was, it is alleged, improperly, dismissed in July 1905. The plaint was admitted.

RIFLING A RAILWAY PARCEL.

Loco Clerk Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

About three months ago a parcel containing cash gold and notes was despatched by a merchant at Koregaon to Masjid station, Bombay, the parcel being transhipped at Poona. On transhipment the parcel in being reweighed the weight was found incorrect, but the mistake being presumed to be a clerical one, the parcel was forwarded to destination. On the consignee calling at Masjid station to take delivery certain marks generally made on parcels were not found by him and he refused to take delivery. The station authorities at Koregaon communicated with the police of that place and on the parcel being opened in the presence of a panch at Masjid station iron bolts and gravel were found in place of the original contents. A clerk in the Locomotive branch and a Railway Telegraph signaller were arrested in connection with the theft and most of the property recovered which was found concealed in an oil tank. The accused were placed before the Magistrate of Satara and subsequently committed to the Sessions. Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, has sentenced the Loco Clerk to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, and the signaller was discharged.

RAILWAYS IN CEYLON.

The Secretary of State's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

At the close of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, this afternoon, Hon. Mr Giles Walker, said :—Before you leave the chair, Sir, I would ask permission to make a statement which I think will be of interest to this Chamber and to the public generally: I have the permission of H. E. the Governor to state with reference to what has become known lately that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has vetoed for the present any further expenditure on very necessary public work, but particularly with reference to certain railways put forward lately, that His Excellency has replied in a despatch objecting to the pessimistic view taken of the finances of the Colony by the Secretary of State and urging that the Colony is in a position to carry out these works and at the present time it is very necessary we should not be allowed to stagnate. The despatches I am authorised to say will be made public as soon as they can possibly be got ready. His Excellency only withheld the Secretary of State's despatch until the despatch he had written in reply could be published at the same time.

SABA Pasha, Postmaster-General of Egypt, has informed Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M. P., that penny postage will be established between Italy and Egypt on July 1, 1906.

TOUTING PLEADERS.

A Protest Against Mr. Swinhoe's Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

The Pleaders of the Calcutta Police Court have addressed a strong letter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate saying they consider his recent order, directing pleaders to sign printed slips for permission to interview prisoners, to be unnecessary and unfair to them and the prisoners. They are not aware of any instance in which any member of the Library has abused his verbal permission by going about the different lock-ups in search of business. They object to the Court Inspector who is the prosecuting officer entering the custody room and ask that these orders be revoked.

SMART SENTENCE ON POLICEMEN.

Seven Years for Kidnapping.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A Sessions Judge at Alipore has sentenced two of the Police Constables of Watgunge, concerned in the kidnapping of minor girls and selling them for immoral purposes, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and a woman accomplice to three months.

DEFAMING A GREEK.

An Appeal Lodged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

An Appeal been preferred in the Greek defamation case where the Chief Presidency Magistrate fined Mr. C. P. Syvesto Rs. 300 for defaming Boignonco.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.

Narrow Escape of a Ship's Engineer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

While the steamer "Retriever" was at anchor in the lower part of Saugor roadstead, Mr. J. Eastern, the Second Engineer, fell overboard unnoticed by anyone. An hour and three quarters afterwards he was seen drifting up in strong flood-tide, naked and struggling hard. A boat was ordered to be lowered, but long before this could be done, Mr. F. C. Witt, one of the lightship's officers, sprang overboard and succeeded in holding up the man, who was then unconscious and exhausted till the boat came and pulled them in.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Government Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

A Resolution from the department of Revenue and Agriculture to the following effect has been issued :—

The Government of India have had under consideration the desirability of making better provision for scientific research in connection with Indian forests and while cordially acknowledging the progressive character of the work of the Forest department, they recognise the energies of the Department have hitherto been largely confined to practical management of forests and comparatively little attention has been directed to the work of research which has been pursued with such beneficial results in other countries.

In consequence, with the sanction of the Secretary of State they have decided to raise the status of the existing Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun which will in future be known as the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, and the staff of which will include six officers of the Imperial service who will hold the following posts :—Imperial Silviculturist ; Imperial Superintendent, Forest plans ; Imperial Forest Zoologist ; Imperial Forest Botanist ; Imperial Forest Chemist and Imperial Forest Economist. These members of the staff will be seconded and will draw pay according to their position on lists and the following local allowances :—Principal, Rs. 200 per mensem ; other Imperial officers, Rs. 150, and Assistant Instructors, Rs. 75.

POLO AT SIMLA.

Players Dine with the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the Polo players, who are up here, at dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night ; about fifty players attended.

PAY IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Decision of the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

It is understood that the sanction of Secretary of State has been received to the changes in the scale of the payment of officers in the enrolled list of the Finance Department in so far that future officers on appointment will receive Rs. 300 a month and rise by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem up to a maximum of Rs. 1,250 per mensem. Salaries exceeding Rs. 1,250 will be arranged by selection and not by seniority.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The gross earnings of the Indian Railways for the fifty-six days from 1st April to the 26th May 1906, amounted to Rs. 69,350 lakhs which is Rs. 3,027 lakhs better than for the 57 days April 1st to May 27th 1905.

POONA FOX HOUNDS.

Arrival of a New Pack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 40.

The hunting season in Poona will begin under the new auspices on the 1st July next. The Master, Colonel Dherringham, returned from England yesterday afternoon bringing a fresh pack of 26 couples of hounds.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

Official Report Published.

A FAIR RAINFALL PROPHESIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The forecast of the probable character of the South-West Monsoon rains of 1906 prepared by Dr. Walker, Meteorological Reporter and Director-General of the Indian Observatories, has been published. The first few paragraphs deal with the methods which have been employed in the past in preparing the forecast as well as with the difficulty in interpreting the information that is available and the absence of data that are much to be desired, all of which must lead to inaccuracy in the results.

The earliest predictions were chiefly based on the limited information of snowfall reports, but it was recognised by Mr. Eliot in 1894 that the Indian conditions alone were not sufficient, to give reliable indications and from that year a certain amount of marine information was employed. Owing, however, to the small number of years for which data were available, satisfactory comparisons with periods of similar conditions could rarely be made, and it has only been lately that reliable deductions by statistical methods have been possible, and these have led to results which are not what in all cases had been anticipated. Nothing, for instance, seems a priori more probable than that heavy rain at Zanzibar or Seychelles in May when the monsoon is passing over the Equator should be a presage of an abundant monsoon, yet experience shows that the exact opposite is the case.

Again the natural inference that abnormally high pressure at Mauritius which is near to the source of the monsoon currents is likely to impel the moisture-laden air more strongly than usual towards India, now proves to be equally misleading. In the light of this freshly accumulated experience, there has naturally been some change in the value allotted to the various factors on which the rainfall of the approaching monsoon is presumed to depend.

The data, which have been discussed in the present memorandum and on which the forecast has been founded are ; (1) The influence of snowfall ; (2) The influence of heavy rain in sub-equatorial regions, and (3) The influence of the pressure conditions.

The snowfall data show that large accumulations of snow existed in the Western Himalayas at the end of April almost equal in depth to those at the corresponding period last year, that snow fell to a very low elevation in the Kumaun Hills in April and May and there were expressive falls in parts of the Assam Himalayas.

The rainfall data of Zanzibar and Seychelles show a large excess of rain in April at both stations and at Zanzibar in May. It is well known that in general the air rises at the Equator and that rainfall is thereby caused in that neighbourhood; such excess of rain would suggest increased ascensional movement which would, during the monsoon period, involve dimiaished continuity between the South-East Trades, south of the Equator and the monsoon. Abnormally heavy rain at Zanzibar and Seychelles during the period of the Indian monsoon should be associated with deficient rainfall in India.

Finally, as regards the pressure conditions, the evidence is very conflicting as the excess of pressure in equatorial regions, this year, is small in amount and probably unimportant,

THE FORECAST.

From the above data the following inferences are drawn as to the probable monsoon rainfall of the present year :—

The most important features of the present year have been the heavy and late snowfall associated as usual with excessive subequatorial rain both at Zanzibar and Seychelles in April and in May at the former station only, As is natural under these conditions the northward progress of the monsoon has taken place much more slowly than is normal and recent logs of ships suggest that it may be some time before the establishment of the rains is effected, These impressions are entirely corroborated by reports from Egypt where rises of the Blue Nile and Sobat river have been delayed and pressure conditions still appear somewhat unfavourable. As to the existence of unfavourable abnormality of the second type—the excess of pressure in Indian Ocean—the direct evidence shows the present existence of a very slight amount, but the data from Chili suggest distinctly that pressure in general is likely to be favourable. The recent conditions in Indian Ocean have been described as resembling those of 1897, 1900, and 1901. The snowfall data are much-like those of 1897, 1901 and 1905 and sub-equatorial rainfall resembles 1901, closely with 1897 and 1900 less closely. In all these years the Bay current was affected as well as the Bombay current during June and part of July. On the whole 1906 seems to bear the closest resemblance to the forecast for the South-West monsoon of 1900.

It appears likely that the Bay branch of the monsoon will be somewhat late in establishing itself and weak during June and that the Arabian Sea branch will be more decidedly late and weak during that month, especially in the northern half of its field, i.e., in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat and the West of Central India.

(B) In July it may be anticipated that the rainfall will be somewhat below normal and that the deficiency, while roughly similar in distribution, will probably be less than in June.

(C) As regards August and September there are no indications at present upon which any reliance can be placed. But if the snowfall of June and July is not more than usual a material improvement seems probable.

(D) On the whole, there is reason to expect that the seasonal rainfall will not be appreciably smaller in total amount than that of last year which was however considerably below normal.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

GREAT HEAT CONTINUES.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Rain has extended northward along the West Coast as far as Surat where 1·32 inch of rain has been received during the past 24 hours, but the rainfall is much lighter than usual at all the West Coast stations. Showers however continue over the interior of the Peninsula. The heat remains excessive over Rajputana, Central India, the North of the Central Provinces and Gujrat where the rains are much needed.

LATER.

Scattered rain continues along the West Coast, but amounts are less than usual varying from a few cents at Surat to about one inch at Karwar and Ratnagiri.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The match between the Royal Scots and the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening resulted in a win for the Royal Scots. In the first half of the game the Royal Scots, with the breeze in their favour, scored two goals. The Bombay Gymkhana maintained a strong defence, their custodian saving well some stinging shots at goal. Before time was called the Royal Scots scored a third goal and ran out winners by three goals to nil.

The following table shows results to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Royal Scots	2	2	0	0	3	0	2
Y M C A	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
City	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Telegraph	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Rovers	2	0	2	0	0	3	0
Royal Artillery	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Bombay Gymkhana	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Parel Gymkhana	2	0	2	0	0	5	0

DEATH OF GENERAL NIXON.

Passing of a Famous Bombay Resident.

NOTABLE MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC CAREER.

MAN WHO PREVENTED A TURKO-PERSIAN WAR.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Major-General John Pigot Nixon, who passed peacefully away at his residence at Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening. General Nixon was in his eighty-fifth year, and was possessed of a remarkable constitution. Unfortunately a few weeks ago he met with a serious accident upon leaving the Cathedral after a Sunday evening service. He walked for a short distance, but on arriving at Esplanade Road, he hailed a gharry, and on stepping off the pavement in the direction of the vehicle another gharry suddenly approached, knocking the veteran down, and passing over his body. He was at once conveyed home, where it was found that his leg was broken in two places. The General, however, appeared to make a rapid recovery, but it was subsequently found that there were internal injuries, and serious hemorrhage ensued. Although the patient continued even lively in his conversation throughout his illness, Dr. Quicke, who attended him, never gave any hope that he would recover, and on Saturday evening at four o'clock he commenced to sink, and the end came so gradually that it was impossible to tell the precise moment of his demise.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place very quietly yesterday afternoon at Sewri Cemetery. The cortege left Jenkins House at 4 o'clock the coffin borne in a hearse, and the small body of mourners following in coaches. No officers were present, but nine sergeants of the Royal Scots, who had nobly volunteered to do the last honours to the late veteran, were present and formed the carrying party at the Cemetery. The Venerable Archdeacon Dickens who had administered the last rites to the deceased, read the burial service, which was none the less impressive for its simplicity. Unfortunately the arrangements at the Cemetery had not been any too well managed, and twice the Archdeacon had to pause and begin again while the grave was being enlarged, the coffin having to be raised to the surface twice after it had been lowered, owing to the grave not being big enough to contain it. The cortege arrived at the Cemetery at 5 minutes past 5, but the coffin was not finally lowered till ten minutes past 6. The coffin was of teak, with elaborate silver fittings. The principal mourners were the deceased General's only daughter and Dr. F. F. L. Pennal. The coffin bore the following inscription on a silver plate :—"John Pigot Nixon, Major-General, died 9th June, 1906, Age 84 years and 3 1/2 months." Wreaths were sent by the Maharaja of Sirohi and Maharaja Kumar of Sirohi with the words, "To our dear friend, General Nixon." There were also beautiful wreaths, one from Lady Ahmad with the words, "To dear Father" from Drs. Miss Commissariat and Miss G. M. Doctor, addressed to Mrs. Nixon, "With deep sorrow ;" from Mr. G. Rittstieg and from Dr. F. S. Fraser. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, acting Consul for Persia also attended the funeral. A Union Jack was supplied by Messrs. J. P. Phipps and Co. the undertakers of Byculla Bridge. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, a married daughter and two sons, one of whom is Brigadier-General Nixon of Bangalore.

THE GENERAL'S CAREER.

The record of the late General's life is one which is intensely reminiscent of the old days of fighting on the North-West Frontiers. In a little brochure published not long ago the General told of his coming to India, and of his early experiences of active service. He says :—"I arrived in Bombay on the 13th November 1841, and having passed my Drill, Captain Rolland, 19th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, reported me fit for duty, and I was accordingly directed to proceed to Kurachi, which I did in a native boat with Ensign H. T. Briggs. On arrival at Karachi I was received by General Farquharson, and then went on to Sukkur and thence to Quetta, where I joined my Regiment, the Bombay 25th Regiment, Native Infantry. General Sir Richard England was commanding at Quetta. He had just previously had to retire back from the Hykulzai Pass, in which H. M.'s 41st Regiment had to retire from the attack on the breastworks, losing Captain May of the Regiment and several men. His retirement was due to his large convoy. Sir Richard England, however, very soon retrieved the disaster, and advancing a month later with a large convoy of stores the enemy were quickly defeated, and we advanced to Killa Abdoolla and entered the Kojuk Pass. General Nott sent Colonel Wymer's Brigade from Kandahar to occupy the heights of the Kojuk Pass, and although there were constant attacks by the Afghans on our flanks the convoy passed through safely. The Bengal troops were in want of clothing and treasure, as the troops in Kandahar had not been paid for several months. I remained in garrison at Kandahar until General Nott advanced on Cabul, being reinforced by H. M.'s 41st Regiment and the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. General England marched our force back to Quetta ; he with great skill managed to secure the hills at the top of the Kojuk Pass by sending up the Light Battalion to occupy them immediately on arrival at the old Chummun wells below the pass. The next morning the Afghans crowded up from every side, but the pass was in our hands ; they had sworn to devote themselves to a jehad or crusade for General England having defeated them at Hykulzi. We marched back to Quetta and thence to Sukkur, where General England was succeeded by Sir Charles Napier. He marched us across the Indus and then to Del Hajee Kekote, from whence he marched to Khyrpoor, where he made arrangements with Ali Morad Khan, the Ameer of Khyrpoor and Meer Rustom, through his Munshi Ali Akhbar, to accept the protection of the British Government and to agree to guard his rear on his advance to Hyderabad from attack. This negotiation detached the Ameers of Northern Scind from the Ameers at the capital. Major Outram having been attached at the Residency by the Ameers of Hyderabad, embarked his escort on board the Indus river steamers Comet and Planet, and joined Sir Charles Napier's Force at Muttara, one march before the battle of Meeanee was fought. I was employed with Major Outram to burn the Shikargahs with some men from our Regiment when the battle of Meeanee was going on ; the Shikargahs were on the right flank of Sir Charles Napier's advance."

The young officer had soon won his spurs. When the commanding officers were called upon to forward a statement of any acts of gallantry witnessed in the affair, Major Woodburn, commanding the 1st Brigade, wrote : "As I was myself partly witness to an act of courage and good example in the 25th Regiment, I beg to be allowed to submit it to the Major-General Commanding. When this regiment reached the village the fire of the enemy, though greatly lessened, was still kept up in a very galling way from many of the houses. This was particularly the case from a mosque which had been loopholed, and shots from it had knocked over several sepoys. The building was entered by several of the men who were almost immediately driven out by the enemy. On seeing this Ensign Nixon and Lieutenant Thompson, 25th Regiment, instantly rushed into it, sword in hand, and attacked the enemy, eight in number. The former officer cut down three. While so engaged his life was saved by the latter (Lieutenant Thompson) warding off cuts made at him. The sepoys, having in the meantime got in, disposed of the remaining five."

General Nixon was subsequently present at the surrender of Omerkote, after which he returned to England and served as orderly officer at Addiscombe for two or three years. On June 29th 1849, Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief in India wrote to him :—

"My dear Nixon—I assure you I do not forget your gallant conduct at Dubbe, and I wish I could

serve you, but I have no power at Bombay. If I can serve you here I will do so."

General Nixon greatly treasured many letters from notable commanders of his day, expressing their appreciation of his services.

In 1853 Captain Nixon was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Jamed, Neemuch, which post he held about eighteen months. On the return of Captain Lloyd to the Neemuch Superintendency, Sir Henry Lawrence, who was Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Commissioner of Neemuch, recommended him as his Assistant, to which post he was nominated, and accompanied Sir Henry Lawrence through Serohee, Jodhpoor, Bikaneer, and Alwar to Bhurtpoor, to which State he was appointed Revenue Settlement Officer.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Four years later came the Mutiny. It gave Captain Nixon further opportunities for showing his sterling qualities. The part he played is told in the following unsophisticated narrative.

"On the evening of 13th May 1857, tidings of the Mutiny of our Native Troops at Meerut reached Bhurtpoor. Mr. Drummond, the Collector of Agra, gave the information of the revolt of our Sepoys to Major Morrison, the Political Agent of Bhurtpoor. Without the least delay I volunteered my services to the North-Western Provinces Government, which were at once accepted, and by a forced march I arrived at Muttra on the evening of the 15th May, with a force of 2,000 men belonging to the Bhurtpoor State. I also called upon all the Rajput Chiefs in the vicinity to order out their forces to support British authority, and addressed Khuratas to the Alwar and Bickaneer Chiefs to send their troops to join me, and begged Captain Eden to bring the Jeypoor troops also. The movement of the army of Bhurtpoor to Muttra so suddenly had a most excellent effect on the mutineers at Delhi, for they at once realised that they had other forces to contend with, and at once retired their regiments, which they had marched out to proceed to Agra, back into the City of Delhi. The Bhurtpoor force when at Muttra formed a rallying point for the Europeans and Eurasians at work on the Railway line and those from the Salt Works at Noh Jheel, and the Reja of Bullubghar wrote to say he had rescued and forwarded some fugitives to my Camp. Mr. Mark Thornhill, who was the Collector of Muttra when the Mutiny broke out, records at page 10 of his work on the Mutiny as follows, viz. :—

'Soon after breakfast I received a visit from two brothers Seths, two wealthy bankers and persons of the greatest influence in the City. They came ostensibly to show me a letter they had received from their Agent at Delhi, but the real object of their visit was to warn me against the Sepoy Guard, which they informed me intended to mutiny on the first opportunity and carry off the treasure, they added that the Guard would have mutinied the previous evening, but for the unexpected arrival of Captain Nixon's Troops.'

"It was a most unfortunate circumstance that the Native Regular Troops of the Bhurtpoor State had been supplied to the Durbar by the British Government, and were sepoys who belonged previously to our Native Bengal Army, and were in race and religion identical with our mutinous sepoys. The day after my arrival at Muttra (16th May 1857) it was reported to me that the sepoys of the Treasury Guard at Muttra had been tampering with the Bhurtpoor sepoys and with Howke's Ressallah, composed of Delhi Mussulmans, and that they were unreliable. I therefore visited Agra and informed Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that the Bhurtpoor Regular Troops were not to be relied on. He replied that it was of the highest political importance that the Bhurtpoor Army should be held together as long as possible in order that the mutineers in Delhi might see that we had resources and friends, especially as he expected to hear every moment that the British troops at Meerut would recapture Delhi.

"Mr. Colvin also deputed Mr. Cudbert Thornhill to accompany me to my Camp to report on the State of the Bhurtpoor troops. I took the opportunity of begging that I might be permited to send the treasure, which was at Muttra, into Agra, but I was told that this would be done when the usual date of relief came round. The Alwar troops joined me on the 18th May. They were composed of Mussalmans. I moved the Bhurtpoor troops forward on the road to Delhi, and with the assistance of the Bhurtpoor Sirdars held them together until the 1st of June, but it became known that the Treasure Guard at Muttra had been relieved by the relief guard of two companies of the Native Regiment at Agra and had shot their officer, Lieutenant Burlton chased the civil officers out of the station and plundered the Treasury. The Bhurtpoor and Alwar troop, on being called on to attack them turned their guns upon the Europeans with me, and after many fruitless efforts to make them act on the offensive. I together with the Europeans, left them. A detachment of Bhurtpoor Horse had been pushed on towards Delhi to a place called Pulwul, under the charge of Mr. Clifford and Mr. Young. With great difficulty I induced the Europeans amongst whom were Mr. Harvey, Agent-General for Delhi, and Mr. Money, Commissioner of Customs, to go with me to Pulwul, en route to Boolundshuhur, to which latter place all the Europeans had determined to proceed, but on our arrival at Pulwul we found that Mr. Clifford and Mr. Young had heard of the Mutiny at Hodul and had gone off to Boolundshuhur. We, therefore, continued our march to the Banks of the Jumna, which we reached early the next morning (2nd June 1857). Accompanied by Captain Munbee and Ressilder Gopal Singh of the Ressallah of Bhurtpoor Horse, which I brought with me from Pulwul, I crossed the Jumna, and we found out that the 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry had mutinied at Aligarh and were in our immediate front, and there were several detachments of our cavalry patrolling the Doab. I returned and informed Mr. Harvey and the other Europeans of the state of affairs, and they determined to go to Mohunmab, a small fort four miles distant, where they remained for a long time."

Captain Nixon wrote to Sir Henry Lawrence Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in which he said :—"I am aware that throughout this affair I have entirely exceeded my power and position, but the urgency of the case necessitated my doing so. In a political view my movement must have been attended with the best results, and it will shew the Native Bengal Army that the British Government has powerful friends in Rajputana to support and render assistance in punishing a set of wretches who think they have only to murder their officers and establish a new rule." Captain Nixon was gratified to receive in reply a letter from Sir H. Lawrence in which he stated "I cannot better show that I approve of your acts than by saying I suggested to Mr. Colvin to call on you to do much which at the time you were actually doing".

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE'S APPRECIATION.

General Nixon's smart initiative received a further compliment in a subsequent letter from Sir H. Lawrence, as follows : "I fully approve of all that you have so judiciously done, as well as the zeal and moral courage you have shown in not waiting till you were ordered to act, but at once taking on yourself the responsibility of calling into action every available resource in this trying emergency, and feel sure the Government of India, to whom I shall not fail to report the important services you have rendered, cannot be but most sensible of their value."

In July, 1857, Captain Nixon was summoned by Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, to act as his Aide-de-Camp and Secretary in his relation with the Native States adjacent. Captain Nixon accordingly joined him, and throughout July, August, and September remained in attendance. During this time he had to keep Bhurtpoor in order, and adjust the constant differences between the Sirdars, the two factions of Jats and Goojars being quite prepared to create disturbances, which were kept down by his influence only. Besides this he carried on the Intelligence Department, and conveyed the first news of the entry of our troops into Delhi to Mr. Sherer at Cawnpore, and this gave the first intimation of our success to Lord Canning, the Governor-General in Calcutta. Captain Nixon subsequently received the thanks of the Governor-General for his aid in restoring the Bhurtpoor trade.

In August, 1858, an outbreak occurred at Ulwar between the Thakoors and Mussulman officials, in which several of the latter were slain. Capt. Nixon was told to go there, if he could do so without personal risk and make an enquiry. He found the Rajputs quite ready to vindicate the act they had committed, and he had a very difficult and dangerous mission to perform, but he saved the Government from another complication. After setting aside the Government of the Queen Mother of Ulwar, and taking the management of the State into his own hands and carrying out the administration for some time, he was relieved of the duty by Lieutenant Impey.

Captain Nixon's work during the Mutiny is thus referred to in another account:—"The continual passing of mutineers and rebels to and fro in Rajputana caused much unrest at Bhurtpoor. So, with the consent of the Sirdars of the States, he had 300 camel saddles made and obtained 300 riding camels, in order at the next approach of the rebels and mutineers, he might be able to provide the military authorities at Agra with the means of bringing up Europeans with the rebels. On hearing that the force under Tantia Topee was coming northwards, he sent them to Agra, but Brigadier-General Showers asked Capt. Nixon to join him as he said he would not be able to obtain information of the movements of the rebels unless Captain Nixon did so. He also asked him to bring some of the new Jaut Bhurtpoor regiments that he had raised. Captain Nixon accordingly joined his camp at Biana, and with long marches crossed the trail of the mutineers, some 12 miles off Lalsaut in the Jeypoor Territory. They followed them up and overtook them at the village of Dowsar in Jeypoor where an action ensued and Captain Nixon managed to capture Tantia Topee and the Rao Saheb's camp and elephants."

An extract from a despatch from General Showers to the Chief of the Staff in India dated 18th January 1859 says :—"In the action I received valuable aid from the Cavalry of the Bhurtpoor State. I enclose the report from Captain Nixon, Officiating Political Agent, and I have to recommend to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief the services of the officers mentioned by Captian Nixon. From Captain Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the contingent into the field and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movement of the rebels, and it was by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal that I was able to bring infantry up with the rebels. I beg to recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship."

HOW HE PREVENTED A WAR?

General Nixon was greatly respected by the Mahomedans of India, the secret of which may be found in the protection which he afforded to the Indian pilgrims in Persia at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. The General was then Consul-General in Turkish Arabia at Baghdad. The following is an account of a very smart diplomatic stroke effected by the General at this time in which he prevented a war between Persia and Turkey.

"When the Russo-Turkish war began in 1877 the officials of the Russian Government at once, through their ambassador and others, commenced working on the excited fanaticism of the Persian population at Teheran, and held out the bait that the time had now come when they could recover Bagdad from the Turks. In Persia the Mahomedans are nearly all Shias, and in Turkey the Turks Arabs are nearly all Sunnis, and one sect hates the other with most extraordinary religious fervour. There are several noted Shia shrines near Baghdad in Arabia, notably Kerbella, Nejjeff, Kazmain, and Samara, and the Persians of the higher classes are in the habit of sending their dead relations' corpses to Kerbella for interment in the shrine. It is considered that Kerbella is a holy and sacred place of sepulture as it is the spot where Hussein, the great Prophet Mahomed's grandson, was killed.

"The masses of the Persian people having been incited by the Russian proposals were most anxious to recover the abovenamed holy shrines, but Nusseer-ud-deen, Shah of Persia, and his ministers and the Sudder Azam, chief minister, were opposed to entering on a war with Turkey. However, the Russian officials at Teheran manipulated their opportunity and great influence in Persia so successfully, that notwithstanding the opposition of his Majesty the Shah, his opposition was overborne by the threats of the Russians, and a Persian army marched towards the frontiers of Turkey, without any delaration of war being made against Turkey. This Persian army was joined by vast numbers of fanatical Shias. This army actually came to Mount Zagros on the top of the Persian hills which overlook the plain on which Bagdad is situated. This is just 80 miles from the city of Baghdad. At the time it was estimated that there were between twenty-five and thirty thousand Shia pilgrims from India and elsewhere visiting the shrines. There were also many widows and Mahomedan Indian gentlemen from India residing permanently at the shrines in the vicinity of Baghdad. Many of the residents were wealthy. The advance of the Persian army spread consternation amongst these people. They argued that the Persian force was only coming to plunder their property, as it was not at all likely they would get any plunder from the Arabs, who had only camels, horses and buffaloes, which they could easily move out of the way.

"At this time the Province of Irak Baghdad had been denuded of Turkish troops to fight the Russians, a fact the Russians impressed on the leaders of the Persian army, and told them they need not fear any opposition. In Baghdad itself there were eight companies of Turkish Infantry and a regiment of Cavalry and there were three companies of Turkish Infantry at Kanakin, just below the Persian hills, near Mount Zagros, so the Persians anticipated an easy victory. At all events, the Turkish authorities at Baghdad were not so much disturbed at the near approach of the Persian army as they had the utmost contempt for the Persian soldiers.

"The Persian Elchee, or ambassador, who resided at Baghdad, Mahomed Ali Khan, I knew was devoted to the Russians. He came to me one day to announce that the Persian troops had arrived on the tops of the hills and were going to march on Baghdad. This man was a very bigoted Shia Mahomedan, and was elated with the prospect of recovering the Persian shrines. I had been in constant communication with Sir Henry Layard, my superior officer, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, regarding the advance of the Persian army, but he evidently did not think it advisable to commit the British Government in any way to oppose the advance of the Persians by force, and on my reporting that they had arrived above Kannikin I got a reply by telegram informing me that I was responsible. No doubt I was, but I thought being responsible would not check the advance of the Persian army. However, when the Persian ambassador came to announce the arrival of the Persian troops at Mount Zagros, I told him it would be a breach of treaty with the English and French Governments if the Persian army crossed the boundary between Turkish Arabia and Persia as the demarcation of the boundary had been accepted and agreed to by both states. The Elchee on coming to the British Consulate, was in a very excited state, and when I said this he got very angry and said : "What have you got to do with this affair." You have got your gunboat and can go away, the breach of boundary does not matter to your Government, and the Persian army is coming. Of that you may be sure." I replied that he might be sure that I would not leave Baghdad, as there were a great many British Indian subjects who relied upon me for protection, and they were in great fear of the Persian force coming to plunder them, and that I thought that the gunboat to which he referred would be very useful in shelling the Persian army when they attempted to cross the river Tigris. He again said, "You have nothing to do with it. It is merely a dispute between the Persians and Turks." So to put an end to the discussion I said I'll just tell you plainly that if your troops come down the hills I shall at once telegraph to India to send up a force to protect the British Indian subjects residing at the shrines. This was a possibility and a contingency that had evidently not occurred to him before, and he remained silent for some time, and then, after looking steadfastly at me, said : "What does the Indian Government care about the pilgrims. However, I shall telegraph what you say to the Sudder Azim at Teheran, i.e., Minister at Teheran." He then saluted and went off. It then occurred to me that I had better send off a secret telegram also to the Sudder Azim at Teheran, giving a detailed account of the interview. So a secret telegram was sent to the Sudder Azim at Teheran. I waited for four days before a reply came, and in the meantime the Persian troops remained on the top of the hills above Kanakin and did not invade Baghdad.

"The Sudder Azim's reply was as follows :—"Have informed the Russian ambassador that the Persian army has been recalled from the frontier, as the Consul-General at Baghdad has threatened to send for an army to oppose our troops, and we cannot go to war with two Dowlahs (Governments)." I was very anxious, as I learnt that the Persian Elchee, Mahomed Ali Khan, had been appointed to go with half of the Persian force to take possession of Busorah and Fao in the interests of Russia. The result was very gratifying not only to me personally, but to all the British Indian subjects at the shrines, and the native merchants, Arab and Jew, who had been in terror lest the Persian army should come and levy a contribution from the inhabitants of Baghdad.

General Nixon was granted two years extra service and went home via Persia, accompanied by Mrs. Nixon, his little daughter, and Miss Clarke, travelling in palanquins. The following remarkable and unprecedented incident took place while en route : "On leaving Sirpool on the top of the Persian hills, where we found the air cool and refreshing after the great heat of the plains of Turkish Arabia, we left our encampment early, and after marching a few miles an immense body of Persian horsemen, numbering more than a thousand suddenly came to meet us. It was quite a surprise, as Ali Beghi had not mentioned that I was to receive an ovation of this nature. The horsemen spread out over the plain and were careering at full gallop and going through the manœuvres of the Persian Cavalry, some hanging on to the sides of their horses while firing off their guns. Ali Beghi not having informed me of the intended demonstration, it startled the ladies. The cavalcade was led by Reza Kuli Khan the Chief of the Kalhors, who had been ordered by his Majesty Nusser-ud-din, Shah of Persia, to give me this welcome on my entering Persia. After an exchange of greeting with Reza Kuli Khan and his chief officers we moved on. The reception by such a large body of horsemen had rather upset Mrs. Nixon, and my governess, Miss Clarke, but my little daughter Nelly was in a state of delight and excitement at what she thought was a battle going on. Mrs. Nixon, however, very soon regained her equanimity and confidence. Had we expected such an ovation the ladies would not have minded it, but it was the suddenness of the appearance of such a large body of horsemen that caused excitement. I learned afterwards that the surprise was designed to give effect to my welcome, and was an ovation that had never been accorded to any other Englishman. After a little delay we marched on and strived at a very large tent pitched in the middle of the plain. On nearing the tent, and as Mrs. Nixon's tuktuwan approached, the heads of oxen and sheep were cut off and thrown under the tuktuwas in which Mrs. Nixon was seated. This horrified her very much at first until she was told that it was a very ancient custom of the Persians to do honour in this manner. Besides the animals that were sacrificed were used as food for the Persian troops."

General Nixon had been on the retired list for a quarter of a century, during which time he had resided chiefly in Bombay, figuring frequently as an energetic correspondent of the newspaper on matters which interested him. To the last his interest in Indian, Persian, and Afganistan affairs was unabated, and he was ever watchful to see that everything was done to preserve the inviolability of British privileges in those regions. He will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends in the East.

SONG OF THE ROVER.

Drifting down the river
Sweet it is to be :
Ah, that life was ever
Only this for me.

With a fair face glowing,
Eyes like dusky night,
Watching as I'm rowing
Thro' the waters bright.

Gentle cooing accents
Falling soft and low,
Wonders if "he really meant
All he said" you know.

Twilight shadows creeping
O'er the azure sky,
Pale face'd stars are peeping
Time to say "good-bye."

Just a little pressing
Of the dimpl'd hand,
Just a bit caressing
As she springs to land.

Then a little sorrow
At the closing day,
And that grim to-morrow
Bears me far away.

No more tender greetings
Of a form so fair ;
No more love's repeatings
In her willing ear.

Leave and love are over
Till next summer's fall,
And the jolly rover
Bids "adieu" to all.

MECO.

THE CORONATION CUP.

THE Coronation Cup, a piece of Plate value £200 and 1,000 sovereigns in specie for the winner, added for a sweepstake of 20sovs. each, 5ft. with 100sovs. added for the second, and 50sovs. for the third in addition ; three years-olds 8st., four 9-3, five and upwards, 9-6, mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., horses that have never won a weight for age race value 500sovs. or a handicap value 1,000sovs. allowed—if three-year-olds 7 lbs., four and upwards 10lbs. (The Derby Course, about 1 mile and a half), 16 entries. Closed 2nd January 1906.

The London correspondent of "Indian Field" wired the result on May 31 as follows :—

Major Eustace Loder's ch m Pretty Polly, by Gallinule—Admiration	1
Mr Heinemann's ch c Achilles, by Arrington—Ankles	2
Mr Lde Rothschild's b c St Amant, by St Frusquin—	
Lady Lovervle	3

(Winner trained by P P Gilpin.)

Betting : 11 to 2 each on Pretty Polly and St. Amant, 33 to 2 agst. Achilles.

Won by a length and a half ; two lengths between second and third.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Consulate for Argentina at Calcutta has been reduced to a Vice-Consulate.

Lieutenants W. L. Campbell and F. M. Bailey, Indian Army, have been selected for probationers in the Political Department of the Government of India.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave and study leave of one year.

Major P. T. A. Spence holds charge of the current duties of the office of Resident at Indore until further order.

The services of Mr. J. E. David, D. S. P., Kolar Gold Fields, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr. G. M. Gordon is appointed Vice-Consul for U. S. A., at Aden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bull, I. M. S., Bombay, has been appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, vice Colonel McCloghry, I. M. S., on the leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Egyptian Cotton from America.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET LOOKING UP.

SUNDAY TEA SHOPS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

REGRETS have been expressed that the inclemency of the weather has thrown the home trade considerably later than it should be. The disadvantage of this is that, as the shop sales usually take place in the first week of July, people are disposed to rub along for a time with what they have and to wait for the sales to make their main purchases. Already it is said some of the wholesale houses are on the look out for special lots for their retail customers in anticipation of these sales, and it seems that this implies the abandonment of a good deal of regular trade. But if the chief retail firms could be brought into line there seems to be another alternative. Why should not the sales in a late season like the present one be deferred until August? Perhaps the public are now accustomed to the July sales, and would not care for an alteration ; but in the circumstances it seems probable that the shopkeeper who has been baulked of his spring trade will not mark down prices with a very generous hand.

With regard to the growing of Egyptian cotton in America, it is reported from Washington that the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Ariculture has abandoned its experiments with Egyptian seed in South Carolina and has transferred them to Georgia. The lack of success in South Carolina was due to the shortness of the season, which prevented the fibre from attaining its proper maturity. The experiments in that State extended over a period of five years, and in favourable seasons a fibre was produced fully equal to the Egyptian grown staple in length, strength, and quality. In favourable seasons yields nearly as large as the yields of upland were obtained, and served to encourage the hope of ultimate success. The general impression produced by the continued experimenting, however, was that a more southerly climate and a longer season were necessary in order to secure entire success, and therefore a fresh trial has been begun in the neighbourhood of Hegansville, Georgia. Experiments made in New Mexico and Arizona have also promised well, and, it is believed, will demonstrate eventually that Egyptian cotton can be grown with profit in these territories.

Advices from Shanghai dated April 19 continue to give a poor account of the piece-goods market there, though the outlook is not entirely black. Both Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. and Messrs. Ilbert and Co. agree that there is a good inquiry for fancy goods from Newchwang. Messrs. Ilbert and Co. says :—Our market is still inactive, but signs are apparent that the bottom has been reached for the time being and during the week there has been a certain amount of inclination amongst natives towards speculative buying at low prices from weak second holders of some lines of plain staple goods, which business has, however, been induced more by the great difference now existent between current values here and those asked from producing centres than to actual consumptive demand from any of the principal outlets. It is agreed, too, that the heavy stocks of American staples are overburdening the market, and it seems that some of the native merchants are trying to starve out the Shanghai holders. Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. complain that both Manchuria and Korea are "very nearly if not absolutely closed" to Lancashire staple goods of a kind that can be supplied from Japan.

Slowly but surely the South African market seems to be taking heart again. In spite of the blandishments, such as they are, of the Government's repatriation proclamation, the Chinese slave seems in no haste to shake off his shackles. He has seemingly adopted the attitude of that certain Mr. William Bailey, who, if one remembers rightly, was obstinately impervious to all appeals, however, earnest, to return to his domestic abode. That is exceedingly satisfactory to the market, although, of course, the full effect of the repatriation proclamation is not known yet, and it requires only two more shipments of Chinese coolies to exhaust the existing licenses. However, there are signs that the Government is being induced to quietly modify the hostility of its bearing towards the Rand industry. Moreover, the excellent reports as to diamond developments in Rhodesia sent by Sir John Willoughby and others, while they mainly affect the South African Options Syndicate and the companies which have invested in its shares, have spread cheerfulness all round. Most people have unfortunately learned to receive reports as to Rhodesian discoveries with caution, but good news nevertheless has its effect, and the cheerfulness which it induces is contagious. The Budget for Southern Rhodesia is not very satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that a surplus the first, for 1905-6 is to be succeeded, according to the estimate, by a deficit for 1906-7. But the Treasurer talks of a general substantial improvement after the years of hope deferred, and the market is naturally gratified with the statement that certain company fees are to be reduced, accepting the small concession as an earnest of better things to come.

Shares in nitrate companies at high premiums are to be regarded with cautious circumspection as investments, even when they give a high return. There are cases, however, in which, after allowing for all the adverse possibilities, they can be regarded as cheap. Take those of the Salar del Carmen Nitrate Syndicate for instance, whose meeting is to be held on Thursday. This is the end of its ninth year only, so that the time of exhaustion of its property should be fairly remote ; and its profits are increasing, the amount being £51,989 for 1905 as compared with £42,433 for 1904. Then, unlike some undertakings with a wasting property, the exhaustion is fairly well provided against considering the stage reached in its working. The capital of the company is only £109,500, and the cost of the property has been written down to £25,230, or, including plant and machinery, to £74,241. Against that can be set the reserve fund of £64,000, almost a complete set off, since it looks as if the capital could be repaid when the company's property is worked out. At the price of 14 3-4 for the £5 share, however, there is nearly three times the amount of capital to be provided for, and, as regards about £9 per share, the holder ought to furnish it out of his dividends. With £1 of dividend still to be paid, however, the 30 per cent. for the year gives a return of 10 13-16 per cent., which certainly provides a margin against contingencies.

By means of a protest issued by one of the Sunday observance societies most people learned for the first time that the British Tea Table Company had commenced to open its shops on Sunday afternoon. The shares were not affected. Then, the directors being anxious to be guided by the wishes of the majority, a plebiscite of the shareholders was taken, and this resulted in a majority of two hundred and eighty shareholders representing 58,719 shares, in favour of the continuance of the experiment of Sunday opening. This was reported at the meeting of the company, when—after it had been announced that the former management had bought a sufficient stock of lemon-squash straws to last for forty years—the topic was heatedly discussed. Against the argument that, while it was easy to obtain intoxicating liquors on Sunday, it was difficult to obtain a cup of tea, the conscientious objectors urged that the vote was not final ; and the directors (being anxious to be guided by the wishes of the majority) decided that the poll should remain open for some days longer. This resulted in an increase in the majority for Sunday opening to two hundred and ninety-eight shareholders representing 60,276 shares. Whereupon the directors (relying on the kind indulgence of the majority) announced their decision to discontinue the experiment of Sunday opening!

BABY TUCKER'S WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

CUTICURA A BLESSING
To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory:
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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARSON & Co., Seconderabad

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Elicacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 5.

FRAIL AND FEEBLE PEOPLE
TRY ELECTRITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.

If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will sent him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

You may think that you have tried your best to be cured ; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

Bansda State, via Bilimora.

"DEAR SIR,—

Daily I make use of your Battery during thenight time. On the 12th, I bought your battery and to-day is the 29th day. During this time my trouble has been much less severe than before and the result is satisfactory. I feel much stronger than before and my Varicocele has improved to the extent that I am not troubled any more until the evening of each day. I will continue to wear the battery as usual unless you advise to the contrary."

Yours obediently,
(Call at the office and see this letter.)

LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

FREE BOOK. I will send you a book post free, which explains everything thoroughly which you might wish to know regarding this treatment. Write for one of these books, call if you can and see the appliance, get a free test of it. Consultation is free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

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NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Aches and Pains

AN AFGHAN VETERAN'S THANKS TO ZAM-BUK.

ZAM-BUK *kills pain*, and rubbing it in so strengthens weak muscles and joints that the troubles seldom recurs. For rheumatism, stiffness, and all aching and painful conditions of the body and limbs, Zam-Buk is invaluable.

Mr. Alexander Wainwright, of 19, Silk-street, Manningham, Bradford, went through the Afghan War and endured all the hardships of soldiering at that period without apparently any ill-results. But after his return to civilian life a disease broke out as a consequence of the old campaigning, and has only yielded at last to the virtues of Zam-Buk. Mr. Wainright says :—

"Soldiering in 1878 was not what it is to-day. There were not the railways there are now, and the amount of marching with the heavy kit then carried produced a terrible strain. I did not experience any serious ill-effects at the time, but last November twelve months I found that my left leg was failing me. Gradually a great weakness set in, and right under the knee was a hard lump. I went into the Bradford Infirmary, and was operated on successfully, but afterwards my leg began to ache, not only in the knee, but from toes to thigh. I could barely walk. The pain was a sort of gnawing, aching sensation that seemed to run right through my leg. I thought I should be a cripple for life. At length I was persuaded to try Zam-Buk. I rubbed it well in all over the leg, kneading it into the muscles and joints. Witness the wonderful result! My left leg is now practically as well as the right, and I can get about with ease and comfort. Zam-Buk gets right down into the tissues."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all aches and pains, rheumatism, weak joints and muscles, stiffness, sprains, strains, old-standing injuries, swollen knees, bad legs piles, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, running sores, itch, ringworm, Delhi sores, mosquito-bites, scalp irritation, blisters, rashes, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, sciatica, nerve pains, &c. Price Re. 1 per box, of all chemists and medicine vendors ; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Larger size containing nearly 4 times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE BOX. Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for a free sample box.
B. G.
11-6-06.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN!

ZOROASTER AND ZOROASTRIANISM.

IN the course of his paper before the Society of Arts the other day Major Sykes said:—Conflicting opinions have been held, but it is believed that Zarathrustra or Zoroaster, to give him the title by which we know him, was a Magian of Media who flourished in the seventh century before Christ, shortly before the rise of Cyrus the Great. Further, it is accepted that there is truth in the universally believed legend that Zoroaster's first royal convert was Gushtasp, who has been referred to above, and that it was from Khorasan, that the new religion spread throughout Persia.

In this connection, I have recently come across a remarkable legend, mentioned in the "Shah Nama," which relates to Tarshiz, a district to the south-west of Meshed, and formerly the capital of the province of Kuhistan, where, as will be seen below, the Zoroastrians took refuge after the triumph of Islam. The capital, in very ancient times, was termed Kishmar, and it is stated that it was founded by Gushtasp, in honour of the fact that it was there that he first met Zoroaster, who himself planted a cypress to commemorate the meeting. This tree was deemed sacred by the followers of the ancient religion; but, in A. H. 232, or A.D. 846, the Caliph Mutavakkil ordered it to be cut down. It is stated that large sums were offered by the Parsis, but in vain; and the immense trunk was felled and painfully transported to Baghdad where, the day it reached its destination, Mutavakkil was slain by his own bodyguard. The interesting point of this story is that the tree was reported to have been 1,450 years old. In other words, it was planted in B. C. 604. In addition to this, there is the almost universal testimony of Persian and Arabic writers that Zoroaster flourished some three centuries before Alexander. Finally, Professor Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, relying on tradition and co-ordinated evidence, fixes the birth of Zoroaster at B. C. 660, and his death at B. C. 583, and the above dates may, I think, be accepted as accurate enough for all practical purposes.

Before passing to the question of Zoroastrian beliefs, it is not unprofitable to refer to the legends of this Aryan people, to whom the great former belonged. Their life, being a natural one, the heavens, fire, the winds, and the life-giving rain storm, were all worshipped, whereas darkness and drought were accursed. To the heavens in this polytheistic system pre-eminence was granted and the sun is termed heaven's eye and the stars heaven's robe, the language being similar to that employed by the Jewish prophets.

It may be urged that most religions contain these myths, which are indeed widespread; but with the Aryans there was not, as is also common if not usual, the propitiation of the evil spirits. Rather, they had to be faced and overcome by the good spirits, who in their turn, depended largely for success on the prayers and sacrifices of man. It is thus evident that the position of man is one of assured dignity. Indeed, the position of man in Persia must be higher than in India, where not only is the climate enervating, and consequently conducive to physical degeneration, but man, owing to the rich soil, the abundant water, and the warmth, literally swarms. In Iran, on the contrary, he is for ever fighting against inclement sterility in a fine, bracing climate. This same sterility also prevents all crowding, with the result that villages are generally twenty miles or more apart. Now, these conditions all make for hardness and virility.

A good example of environment affecting religion is afforded by examining the term "fireworshipers" so frequently applied to the Zoroastrians. At Baku and at other places in ancient Media, there are inexhaustible wells of naphtha. I have a vivid recollection of visiting a spot termed Sela Khana, near Baku, where I arrived at sunset, and found flames springing up out of the snow-covered ground. These flames were fed by naphtha gas, and burst up wherever a shallow hole was dug, the result being veiled beyond description. Close by was a little courtyard decorated with Hindi inscriptions, where an Indian fakir had, until murdered, tended the Eternal Fire.

Enough has been said to prove that the institution of sacred fires was absolutely suggested by the environment; indeed, the very name of Azerbaijan—a portion of Media and a province of modern Persia—signifies "the Land of Fire," and, although Zoroaster did not worship his purest of elements, he held, and with truth, that there was no more befitting symbol of the deity.

To resume, Zoroastrian literature is voluminous, and is said to have consisted of 21 books written on 12,000 ox-hides; but the oldest portion of the Avesta is undoubtedly represented by the Gathas, which have been aptly compared to the Psalms of David. In these the prophet stands out as a living being, and one who taught pure, noble, and moral lessons which excite profound reverence when we remember how dense was the darkness all around. Sometimes pathos is the dominant note, as the following extract shows:—"To what land shall I turn? Whither shall I go? I implore thee weeping, O Ahura, who grantest happiness as a friend gives a present to his friend."

The Avesta of Ancient Persia and the Vedas of the Hindus have many points in common both in the actual names of their gods and their myths. For instance, Jamshid, the reputed builder of Persepolis, who has been already referred to, and who appears in Fitzgerald's

"They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep."

is the Yima of the Avesta and the Yama of the Hindu books. He is the King of the Dead, and is depicted as the owner of two dogs, "brown, broad-nosed, and four-eyed, who scent out those who are about to die and conduct them to his presence. The Avesta prescribes that a yellow dog with four brown eyes, or a white dog with brown ears, shall be brought to the side of every deceased person, as its gaze drives away the impure demon who always strives to enter corpses. This custom still obtains, and I was informed that a morsel of bread is placed on the corpse of the Kerman Parsi. If the dog eats it life has fled. Dogs, I would incidentally remark, were held in greater esteem by Zoroastrians than even in England of to-day, more especially a house dog and a shepherd's dog. The Parsis of Kerman, however, have adopted the Mohammedan idea that dogs are unclean, and were much astonished when I told them that they were thereby sinning against the direct law and also the spirit of their religion.

To return from this digression, the two ancient religions of India and Persia were undoubtedly one; but that of Iran underwent a complete change in the direction of monotheism, whereas the Hindus are still polytheists in the fullest sense of the word. The change may be defined as the attribution of a moral character to all the powers of nature which were active in a mythical character, as mentioned above. This was succeeded by the classification of these powers into good and evil, with the hope and even the assumption that good will ultimately triumph, just as daylight conquers night and the thunderstorm chases away drought. Compare this with the ancient polytheism of the Jews, which was moulded by generations of prophets and tempered by the Captivity into a religion which first assumed the form of a tribal God, and ultimately produced the conception of a God in the broadest sense of the word, i.e., a God of all nations. Here I would add that, as man is a free agent so he is responsible for his acts and, upon those acts, will depend whether, after death, he will cross the Bridge Chinvat to heaven or fall and be dragged down to the Zoroastrian hell, the "Abode of Lie," as it is termed.

The Zoroastrian faith, after the death of its founder, was clouded over by a revival of those Aryan myths referred to above, which is the fate of almost all religions at any rate for a time. Some, however, of the doctrines have remained unclouded and today what the Parsi is taught, more especially when invested with the triple "kushti" is "good thoughts, good words, and good deeds," and this is the essence of his faith.

I would now refer to the priceless message which has come down the whispering galleries of time to this twentieth century in which we live. To put the matter briefly, Zoroaster gave the world hope, inasmuch as his religion was the first in which a resurrection was preached. There is no reference in Holy Writ to the resurrection before the Captivity and, even after that epoch, the priestly and aristocratic families, represented by the Sadducees, held that there was nothing in the Scriptures to warrant it. The Pharisees, on the other hand, adopted it, and it is reasonable to assume that they did so as the result of their intercourse with the followers of Zoroaster "in the cities of the Medes" and "by the waters of Babylon." To conclude this section of my paper, the origin of this belief which, developed and perfected, is a fundamental doctrine of Christianity, may be justly connected with the great prophet who, in the wilds of Iran seven centuries before the coming of Our Lord, preached that there was a God of Gods.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RACING PROSPECTS.

A casual visitor to Bangalore writes to the "Indian Field" thus:—The mornings being delightful here, one is tempted out of doors before old Jamaica gets one the scene, and on many occasions lately I have found myself watching the several strings doing their morning exercise. Thinking that a few lines about the different stables might be welcomed I made appointments with the various "chiefs" and had a look round. Thomson's was the first invitation I accepted. Do come along, said he, and I will show you a bit of the finest horseflesh in the country, and when I journeyed down to his stables, which, by the way are nicely situated and have been associated in the past with poor old Tom Tingey, I was satisfied that he had not exaggerated. Signorina was the mare he referred to, and she stripped the very picture of health and looking every inch a miniature racehorse. She is just over a blistering and is as clean as a new pin and, with the exception that she is naturally a little bulky, looks fit enough to win another Great Western. Though she will be entered at Mysore, I understand, she will not be seen out until Poona.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has a couple in this stable and the Civil Service Cup winner, Bells, is looking a perfect picture. Though she is only one of last year's importations, she has shown that she likes the country and she should give a good account of herself at Poona, which is likely to be her first appearance from now. Main Bell looks soft and big, but health is written on her coat. She is a nice pony with a stout set of limbs, but she is not the "lady" that her companion is.

Ramshaw is the possessor of some nice cattle for their inches and, without exception, there is not a "seedy" one amongst the lot. Wakeful is hardly as bright as her companion Quick Remedy, but there is plenty of time to prepare, and one feature in this pony's favour is that she agrees with work. Quick Remedy has just got her life measurement and seems to be in a very contented mood. The Ahsan and Burnah champion, Blue Wing, looks as if she had just come off the grass and will require some "working off," but, I understand, she is an easy mare to get ready. An Arab pony by Girgistan, who was only measured last month, looks well and should be heard of at Poona. An unnamed three-year-old country-bred, a full brother to Lady of Quality is an animal that promises well. He has a nice overall appearance and appears a good bit of plus and is not short of ribs. He is just getting his first lessons in the ars and seems to enjoy them too. His sister is looking the pictures of health and has the advantage of four years over her brother. She is moving very nicely in her work and I shall be disappointed if she does not account for a race or two before she returns here. Footlight, who is privately owned, is also in this stable but seems a little fretful. Just over physic, this pony may improve and get on condition. Eve high is a good jumper and, Thomson tells me likes the game.

Out of all the trainers here Tom Ferguson has undoubtedly got the pick of the stables, as far as accommodation goes, and, I daresay, he would add—and horseflesh too. Last year's Cup winner is looking marvellously well; it is a pleasure to see him striding along in his leisurely way. Success is looking healthy and has put on weight since he came down, while an unnamed colt by Kingsley is making daily improvement.

Oscar Dignum is in England, but one of his brother professionals keeps an eye on his stable, which comprises only five horses at present, viz., Leader, Boquet, Nightingale, Bon Bon and Meg. They had been physicked the day before I saw them, and Meg was recovering from some skin disease which has left her looking very seedy. I hear that Dignum is commissioned to buy a couple of horses at Home; he may be relied on to secure something good.

Penton has a very useful lot, and with one exception, they speak volumes for their trainer. The exception is Dillerjung who looks pretty seedy. This horse has won a lot of races, is still a maiden and has been anything but a success. Thomond looks well and will be a starter in the Mysore Cup, while the Army Cup winner, William Rufus, is a model of health and strength. His win in the Great Outh Handicap in February last was a creditable performance, and I daresay this will not be forgotten by the handicapper at Mysore. Curfaw Bell is just over fever and a blistering, and looks as clean and well as ever. This pony has undoubtedly been one of Messrs. Wood's and Badger's best speculations, and accounted for no less than five races last season. Sweet William is 13 1-2 inches of good stuff, his last win being secured at Lucknow. His conditioneaves nothing to be desired and he can be topped off at very short notice. The Sheik who may be said to be the fastest three furlongs sprinter for his inches India, is just over his physic, but is looking decidedly well. Shah Jehan seemed to be very big, but his trainer tells me he races large and he will be a candidate at the forthcoming Bangalore meeting. A gelding called Transvaal, standing a good seventeen hands, one of Messrs. Wood and Badger's recent purchases in Bombay is looking exceedingly well, and gives every promise of being a jepper. His owners are at present in England and I am credably informed they intend shipping a couple of big horses to Penton from there, and something in the jumping line too. I also hear that they are on the look out at Home for some good ponies up to 14-2, so that Penton should have a nice addition to his string by the time he gets back to Calcutta.

Watson has Mr. Apcar's team looking well, and amongst them are a trio waiting to be christened; they give every promise of settling down to their work. After an overnight shower this week a pair of them went once round the track proper and a mild pipe-opener was given them over the last two furlongs. Both shaped very well, but they will not sport silk until they get back to Calcutta. Strathspey is now over his lameness and has been treated to a little oil, and the son of Lochiel is fit and well once more. Ballark has improved wonderfully since I saw him land in Madras, and now that he is gelded he is much quieter. He will probably be seen out at Poona. Priam is a nicely topped horse, and Mallard is simply a picture; quiet as a lamb and looking bigger than ever he was, one cannot help admiring him. Henrique is a full-brother to that well-known jumper Henry, and he covers, the ground with a long swinging stride; he is looking the picture of health. Watson tells me it is probable that he may be given a chance to distinguish himself over the sticks. Martinique is looking well and Seclusion will take a lot of beating in the next Grand National if she goes to the post fit and well. Nak Oar will race at Mysore and Bangalore and only needs a little winding up.

THE GORILLA AT HOME.

ADVENTURES IN AFRICA WITH MAN-LIKE MONKEYS.

ACCORDING to Sir H. H. Johnston, Mr. Alfred Yorke, who returned to England recently from a stay of two years in the most remote part of the French Congo, is putting together some notes on the home life of gorillas which promise to be interesting and to a certain extent novel.

Mr. Yorke was employed by a French rubber company to make an extended exploration not only of the north-western part of the Congo basin (upper waters of the River Sanga), but also was invited to explore in his search for rubber the adjoining south-eastern regions of the German Cameroons. He found himself at times amongst the northern affluents of the River Ogowe or on the Ja River which flows to the Cameroons coast, or north-western limits of the Congo watershed. Large areas of this country, which was alternately forest, prairie, and lofty mountain, had been depopulated by the incursions of the Pahwoog, or "Fans."

This fierce race, which for the last sixty years has been pushing back the Bantu tribes towards the sea coast from the Congo basin, had reduced a good deal of fertile land to the condition of a wilderness, inhabited, in the absence of man by large numbers of gorillas. Mr. Yorke saw now extinct in all this region, but the gorillas were there in such numbers as almost to suggest the idea of its being "Gorillaland" par excellence. Some of the adult males were nearly six feet in height. Mr. Yorke brought home with him three very large skulls, which he disposed of at Liverpool, unfortunately without realizing their scientific interest.

ATTACKED BY THE APES.

His caravan was repeatedly attacked and sometimes routed by the gorillas, who, however, were generally afraid of a white man except when wounded. The aboriginal natives advised Mr. Yorke that if his Bakongo carriers saw a gorilla advancing towards them they should remain absolutely still. Mr. Yorke actually witnessed one or two instances of this from a little distance. The gorilla, noticing the immobility of the man, turned away with a grunt and went back into the bush. On one occasion when a man turned to fly a gorilla caught him up and crushed him to death with a bearlike hug. Many of Mr. Yorke's carriers were severely bitten by the gorillas, and in fact the considerable escort were obliged repeatedly to use their rifles to repel the attacks of the great apes.

In his notes Mr. Yorke describes the remarkable "palaver" meetings held by the gorillas at night-time. During the day they wander about in small companies, from two to seven in number—probably father, mother and children of various ages. But at night a number of these families meet together in a forest glade and make a tremendous noise which can be heard at a great distance, shouting, screaming, thumping their chests with a resounding sound and beating their fists on hollow trees.

He also describes the platforms of sticks which the gorilla constructs at no great distance from the ground in the forked branches of trees. He came away from this part of Africa with the impression that the gorilla was the most dangerous wild beast in it, and the only one, except perhaps the elephant, which would attack man unprovoked.

HIGH COURT.—June 11.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice HAYWARD.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1414—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Vaijiwandas Madhowjee and others—Bickmall M and R—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G Part Heard and Little and Co—By Tayjee J For Postponement

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1423—Little and Co—Runsordas Vithuldas vs Kesserbhai Widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

1425—Kanga and P—Jamsetji Sorabji Enly vs Bai Dinbai Widow—Ardeshir H D and Co

1423—Thakuredas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For dismissal.

654-05—Daphtary F and D—Dr Motilal Harkissondas vs Goswami Shri Goverdanlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Bhaishanker K and G

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

749-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Byramji Rustomji Dabos vs Kaderbhai Ismailjee and another—Jehangir and S—Part Heard

801-04—Madhavji and K—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance and Co—Little and Co—P F

628-05—Ardershir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

6-06—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Etward G Cabral—Payne and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mongulbas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestanji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

345-05—Maganlal J and G Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

41-05—Mehta and S—Karimdhan Chotumall and another vs Balakidas Sadashivdas and another—In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmally Hajibhoy Baga vs Dadoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

712-05—Daphtary F and D—Iabai Bhakerbhai vs—Amtoolaboo Widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

199-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimallik Tojiar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

236-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and Part Heard

852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P F

738-04—Ardashir H D and Co—Cowerji Adarji and others vs Sakerbai widow and another—Hiralal D and Raghavas and B—Part Heard

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

153-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitrai—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

580-05—K J Billimoria—Lalji Ramji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhavji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

456—17234-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopaldas Manibhai and another vs Chhotalal Ishwardas—Daphtary F and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

Summary Suits for Dismissal in Chambers Under Rule 229

818-01—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Casum vs Burjorji Bomonji Jessawalla

19-05—Tyabji D and I Co—Hassanali Hakimji vs Vishnoo Hari Athavle

197-05—M B Vakil—Khursedji Hormusji Parekh vs Pallonji Khursedji Powalla

212-05—Mehta and S—Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Daroowalla vs Jamsetji N Vachagandy and others

383-05—Thakurdas and Co—Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs Oriental Commercial Agency and other

For an Ex-Parte Decree.

110-03—Ardashir H D and Co—Rattanbai Byramji Mistry vs Byramji Rustamji Mistry and another—Ardashir H and D Co—and Pestonji G and K

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

800-01—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosen Noorbhay vs Abdul Ali Mahomed Ali and another—Little and Co—Part Heard

751-02—Raghvaya and B—Bakerally Sayad Harsonolly vs S kinabi—Kanga and P—P F

104-05—Unwalla and P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai Alias Javerbai Widow—Madhavji and K

179-05—In person—Matubai Widow vs Curam Umersey—Mirza and M

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abg Sathar an another vs Sheik Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

21-06—Coltrie L and O—Mirza Mahomed Shirazi vs Taja Noore—Little and Co—For Postponement

758-05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

550-05—Wadia G and Co—Chantoolal Khooshaljee vs Balchand Khoosaldoud—Matubhai J and M

697-05—Tamcham B and S—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamsuddowlah Shamilal Mulk Bahadur

657-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

431-05—Mulla and M—Gokuldji Maneckchand vs Khooma Manekjee Wadia G and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamerwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	6	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	15	16	115
Same date last year	34	32	114

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
1	1

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	11	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamerwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	19
Total	21	17	129
Total plague death to date	133,213		297,2033
Same date last year	29	25	118

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent, writing to a contemporary from Woodford Green, Essex, says a swarm of bees has taken up its abode just outside his bed-room window—having actually bored holes in the cement large enough for them to get in and out comfortably. This of course, is no excuse, and there are two courses open to the correspondent. He can either obtain an interim injunction restraining the bees from doing further damage to his wall (which is clearly not a party wall) or he can call in the local builder and have the cement work repaired and charge the costs to the defendants without giving notice of his intention. As regards the extent of the damage however, he must remember that the onus of proof lies with him.

On of the most popular ways to eat an orange is to cut a square hole in the top, insert a lump of sugar and suck ad nauseam, but at a smart dinner this would not be considered good form. The orange should (1) be cut in half and the contents daintily scooped out with a spoon, or (2) it may be peeled and split into sections, which can be readily done by hand in the direction of the grain. The pips should be stored at the side of the plate, and if either neighbour is also partaking of the fruit a delightful series of competitions can be inaugurated such as Soldier, sailor, tinkers, tailor, etc., or This year, next year, some time, never. Should two entire strangers be sitting next each other this will go a long way towards breaking the ice.

An acute observer was heard to remark the other day that London was filling up, and of a truth there seem to be people wherever one goes. The crowd in the streets is an eminently cosmopolitan one, the American element being perhaps the most prominent factor. In the case of Americans it is noticeable that the striking resemblance of their language to our own enables them to obtain any information they require with greater facility than others less fortunately placed in this respect. An eminent statistician (whose figures can generally be relied on) has computed that at the present time there must be several millions of people in London; and we have it on the same authority that the metropolis contains more Scotsmen than there are in Inverary more Irishmen than in Ballybunion, and more Welshmen than in the whole of Llanfairfechan and Abergavenny combined!

The interest ladies take to-day in dog shows, says a correspondent, may be seen by the spirited manner in which the canine fancy is made so popular. The Duchess of Newcastle, who has for years been an ardent fancier of the fox terrier, has consented to judge this breed at the Ladies Kennel Association's summer show in June. The Duchess is also to judge the stately and gently Borzoi at this forthcoming summer carnival. It is well known in society canine circles that her Grace is quite the doyen in England as to the breed and representative type of this most beautiful and graceful pet, who has an exalted devotee likewise in Queen Alexandra, who never fails to send some lovely specimens to the Botanic Gardens each year from the Sandringham Kennels.

The Empress Eugenie having handed over a castle to some of her old friends it occurs to mind that she may have had the reversion of an estate in which Englishmen once had an interest. When Louis Napoleon was poor and friendless in London, he won the esteem of a Miss Howard, who occupied an unpretentious villa in the Wandsworth-road. She acted nobly by him, pledging her jewels to provide him with funds even submitting to arrest for his debts. These things Napoleon stored in his heart, and did not forget. When he became Emperor he sent for his erstwhile benefactress, created her a countess, and gave her an estate upon which she resided in happiness until the year before Sedan.

Some very charming gowns are worn by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the Whirlwind, notably one in the first act, which is a Princesse robe of white panne, the corsage draped with real Limerick lace, spangled with diamonds. There are shoulder straps of diamonds and a beautiful embroidery of roses on silver thread interspersed with diamond garlands at the hem. In the second act Mrs. Campbell looks very beautiful in a gown of white chiffon, with a broad black satin sash. The skirt is thickly pleated at the top, and, falling loosely round the feet, has the effect of shading from black to a lighter tint. The bodice, which is gathered into a belt of black velvet, has a fichu of fine needle-run lace, forming a deep V behind, and another in front, finished with short stole ends below the waist. The sleeves, which reach just beyond the elbow, are drawn into cuffs of velvet from which fall soft frills of lace.

Bidden think imperially, travel imperially, read imperially, certain members of Parliament have determined to smoke imperially. According to a complaint raised the other evening, the smokers have overrun the quarters of the non-smokers to such an extent that not even the House of Commons Library is sacred. This is an amazing change. A couple of years ago Mr. Willie Redmond was lamenting that the condition of the smoking room was a scandal, and a menace to health. For 670 members there was only one smoking-room and that capable of accommodating but forty men at a time. The room was situated over the kitchen and not impervious to its fumes. So dreadful had the state of things become that a worthy member, deserving that he must smoke somewhere after dinner, was in the habit of quitting the House and actually forgetting the divisions! With what envy Mr. Crombie must now look upon those days of two short years ago!

It costs the average man a thousand a year to be a member of Parliament and he gets little for his outlay. The constituencies expect this disinterested service of the men whom they honour by election. Some of the elect, however, feel that they could perform just as excellent service at less cost: hence the Bill for free travel for members by rail or steamer. In America where they allow a man ten shillings per week for boarding and lodging pay for the postage of his letters, it is the custom to discharge members liability for travelling. But it has come to light that the railway companies have been in the habit of carrying a number of Congressmen free of charge and that these gentlemen have been pocketing two or three hundred pounds a year travelling allowance which they have not been called upon to pay.

The non-smoker cannot understand why the smoker loves his pipe, nor can the smoker understand how the non-smoker lives without it. Bismarck advised that a diplomatist should never enter upon an important discussion without having previously lighted a cigar. By it, he argued, the eye is occupied, the hand is engaged—one is happy. "In this state one is very disposed to make concessions, and the business of diplomatists continually consists in the making of mutual concessions." Those who planned the Algeciras Conference may have had Bismarck's dictum in mind for the first apartment they arranges was that to be set aside for the smokers. And there they blew their clouds as freely as did Bishop Creighton, who managed at a single interview to get through eighteen cigarettes—which, by the way, is not smoking.

There can be no doubt that the okapi, of which we are hearing will be the first to be seen in this country. It belongs to the giraffe family, which, in our palmiest days, never visited Britain. In that it differed from the tiger, the lion, the mighty cave-bear, the elephant and mammoth big as mountains, the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros, and all those fossil monsters which call for us again in the drawings of Mr. E. T. Reed. Sir Harry Johnston has conjured up a picture of the ancient Britain and its creatures which our rude forefathers saw; how the painted gentlemen saw the sabre-toothed tiger sever with its trenchant tusks the spinal column of the magnificent deer; how little man, armed with but flints, matched himself against the mammoth, and caught the aurochs in his pitfalls—this in more or less merry England.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

[A Highgate plumber, named Giddings, has been dismissed by his employer for writing poetry.]

Someone once mentioned that a swallow
Does not de facto make a summer,
And incidentally Apollo
But rarely musclast as a plumber;
And, when one comes to think of it,
The Public reaps the benefit.

But, all the same it seems a pity
That just through prejudice abyssal
A plumber, when he pens a ditty
Should therefore have to face dismissal
I, personally, don't see why
He shouldn't write as much as I.

The point to which I'm quickly coming
Is this—Why should he be forbidden?
The poet's business is the plumbing
Of truths deep in the heart concealed;
A plumber surely should succeed
In doing this quite well indeed.

Sing on, poetic Mr. Giddings,
Nor let thy soaring soul be doleful!
List' not unto the harsh forbiddings
Of masters who are far from soulful.
A plumber, more than any man,
Should tinker at the pipes of Pan!

F. & C. OSLER,
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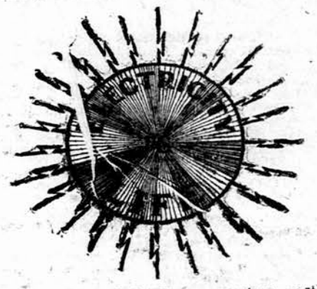
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless motive. Without electricity the human cannot move. Without electricity in the system, the less life. The less electricity in the system, the less life. The more possesses. Without power he cannot power man reads of disease. My HERCULEX ward off the in t rekindles the fire. It does it is the torch tha you the steam to go—to do—to rapidly. It gives wing:—live. Read the follo

DID MORE FOR AN HONO
THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX RANGOON IN SIX DAY
BARY MAGISTRATE OF A YEARS.
THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIV.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hi. tools & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor
BOMBAY.

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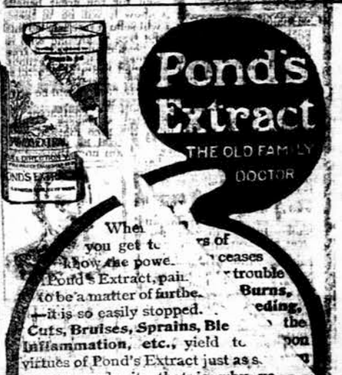
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Female System. Thousands of Ladies always keep one of these Pills in the house, as each one is sure to relieve. They can be taken at any time without interfering with the system, and can be obtained through any Chemist, Druggist, or direct from the Sole Agents, Apiol Chemical Co., Ltd., 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.



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Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Promo, 2299 tons, Captain T Field, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Neptune, 2153 tons, Captain H G Roberts, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, in ballast.

THE steamer Dunelly, 2127 tons, Captain R W Young, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sir John Jackson, 2766 tons, Captain F E Harkness, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal,

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2799 tons, Captain G Struling, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hamburg 10th May with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oaipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that the second Engineer died of fever on 31st May.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd Rosenthal, Mr Rosendahl, Mr Jenkins, Lt Calvin, Messrs Thorpe, Watts, Morrison, McMillan, Powell, Coutts and Jones and 2 children and deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	R I M S Canning	Marsdek	Rangoon, May 27
	Sir John Jackson s	Harkness	Calcutta, May 23
	Danolly s	Young	Calcutta, May 25
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta, May 27
	Ehrenfels s	Struling	Hamburg, May 10
	Lucas s	Cuthbush	Karachi, June 8
10	Islami s	Hughes	Jedah, May 23
	Bezwada s	Carey	Calcutta, May 25
	Dumra s	Moxon	Husreh, June 2
	City of Agra s	Browne	Glasgow, May 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Wakasa Maru s	Wale	Kobe, &c
	Naira s	Nalle	Calcutta
	Persia s	Haughton	London
10	Promo s	Field	Rangoon
	Neptune s	Roberts	Marmugoa

The steamer Egypt, for London, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
6	Ameer	G M Jackson	Kobe
	Clematis	R L Davies	Madras
	Barra	G W Doty	Cuddalore
	Kapurthala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Simla	F R Summers	London

DEPARTURES.

	Purnea	G J Swanson	Rangoon
	Hyndford	J Horne	River Plate
7	Congella	R E Keen	Natal
	City of Athens	J Wilson	London
	Kapurthala	H Gordinan	London
	Perlak	J Offorbans	Aroe Bay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool
3	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
5	Camberwell	London
7	Clan Macalister	Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left Port Said on the evening of the 8th instant.

The same Coy's steamer Mombassa left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O S N Coy's steamer Candia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay to-day.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 9th instant, via Mombassa and Goa.

The steamer Barbarigo, left Aden on the 8th at 6 p m, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday noon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, left Marseilles for Bombay on the 6 instant and she is expected here on the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nara, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday morning and she is excepted here on Tuesday 8 p m

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—592 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo.
Massilia s—1009 cwt myrabollams—G Mathowji.
FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—300 cwt myrabollams G Mathowji.
FOR LONDON.
Ras Issa s—2001 cwt myrallams G Mathowji: 240 bales hemp E Tajbhoy.
Egypt s—5009 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co
FOR HULL.
Kt Bachelor s—2000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwt cottonseed K Runchord: 6056 cwt cottonseed W Bechur: 5000 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co: 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Dido s—4000 cwt cottonseed W Bechor: 417 cwt castorseed G Bhimji
Hindoo s—1116 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros
FOR AVONMOUTH.
Morton Hall s—9482 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros
FOR ST PETERSBURG
Hindoo s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Hindoo s—422 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Hindoo s—300 casks skins Max Klern
FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—3000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels s—55 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 50 cwt crushed myraba lams A V Jayakar and Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Ras Issa s—50 bales cotton 1680 cwt poppyseed and 920 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 2317 cwt poppyseed 2670 cwt rapeseed and 2855 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co
FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Clan Mackay s—153 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 tons old iron N Futehally and Co
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 9 cwt coffee Bradford and Co; 2002 cwt linseed A Bassoneh and Co
FOR TREBIZONDE.
D Balduino s—37 bales yarn, Globe Manufacturing
FOR BARCELONA.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros
FOR HONGKONG.
Ischia s—220 cwt seeds and drugs yan chong 575 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 twist E D Sassoon and Co; 503 twist C Ebrahim and Co
Devanha s—151 cwt sharkfins R Dhunji and Co; 26 cwt sharkfins and fishmows C Meghi 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy 10 cases gold stone C Jamsetji

FREE to the RUPTURED

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

● W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE question of the microscopic limit is one which, well considered, may be seen to interest very many different types of mind. It obviously attracts the man who is primarily a manipulator or mechanician and who loves to introduce even the smallest improvement into any kind of machine, whether a microscope or a motor car. It is also of the utmost interest, as we shall immediately see, to the student of mathematical optics and of the wave theory of light. Furthermore, it has a philosophic interest, which, to my thinking, is unique. Good logic is, of course, a good thing, and indirect demonstration may be conclusive and convincing, but seeing pre-eminently is believing, and the scantiest consideration of language, as, for instance, in the word "demonstration" will show the peculiar importance which mankind attaches to the actual vision of a thing. Now, we have lately come to learn that the greatest of Nature's secrets are entirely independent of any mere spatial greatness. Far be it from me to decry the telescope, but I will assert that the microscope when for instance, it enables us to inspect a cell from the grey matter of the brain, deals with the really great matters. In this connection one may recall Tennyson's line about the flower in the crannied wall. The really great questions at this moment are the root questions; very much less, for instance, are we concerned with the shapes of nebulæ than with the structure of cells, the shapes of molecules the characters of living and dead matter. Hence, surely, the philosophic interest, which must attach to any consideration of the limits of vision.

Now, it has been shown by a host of distinguished students, amongst whom may be mentioned Lord Rayleigh, that the nature of light imposes an absolute limit upon the possibilities of vision by its means, this limit holding good even if no technical difficulties existed, or if they were all perfectly solved. Nothing whatever can conceivably enable us to see directly, to discern or distinguish, bodies separated from one another by a distance less than the wave length of the light which we employ in looking at them. If the passage of light be at right angles to the object, a whole wave length is the limit; but half a wave length if the illumination be oblique. It follows, therefore, that the limits of actual vision—a kind of evidence which men have always agreed in regarding as of unique validity—are determined for ever by the wave length of the light having the shortest wave length compatible with the power of stimulating the retina. An admirable illustration of this proposition was furnished at the recent conversazione at the Royal Society, where a minute object was so placed that it could be illuminated in turn by light from any part of the spectrum and then examined under the microscope. The object was so small that, when illuminated with yellow light, the wave length of which is comparatively long, it was totally invisible, but with green light its form and details were brilliantly resolved.

Next to actual seeing is seeing by proxy. For instance, one may have grave doubts about the canals of Mars, the surest way of dissipating which would be to see them for oneself through the telescope. Short of that, however, one might see them by proxy with the aid of the camera. Indeed the camera, having no psychology and being immune to the influence of suggestion, its seeing is sometimes better reason for belief than first-hand vision with one's own eyes. Particular interest, then, must surely attach to a comparison between a photographic plate and the retina in respect of the manner in which they are relatively affected by light of various wave lengths. In general, the retina responds most effectively to light of relatively long wave lengths of relatively low frequency. In the case of the demonstration, for instance, one would much rather—for comfort of vision—have had the diatom illuminated by the yellow light than by the green. Thus, as regards the absolute limits of vision, the retina is not fortunate. But the photographic plates is in a different case. It responds more effectively to light of short wave length and high frequency. This, of course, is only another way of saying that such light has a greater actinic photographic or chemical action. Hence it follows that it must surely be possible to illuminate microscopic objects by light to which the retina scarcely responds or even by light which is quite beyond the limits of our vision; though we cannot see, the camera can. Moreover, it will matter to us an account of what it sees in terms of light which we can see. Hence the limits of our vision of minute are extended quite considerably the camera thus affording at one extreme a service comparable to that which for similar reasons it renders at the other extreme, when at the end of a telescope it records the existence of stars so remote that their light cannot directly affect our eyes.

In the Naturalist appears and interesting biography of Dr. H. C. Sorby. It is stated that Dr. Sorby was the first to make thin sections of rock which could be viewed by transmitted light under the microscope. And in 1858 he published a paper on The Microscopic Structure of Crystals. It is to be remembered, however, that this method of preparing thin sections of rocks and minerals is at any rate, described by William Nicol of Edinburgh—the inventor of the Nicol's prism—in 1828.

Dr. Sorby was also the originator of the mechanical theory of slaty cleavage that is to say the theory that the splitting up of slaty rocks is due to pressure at right angles to the direction of cleavage. He produced by pressure perfect cleavage in a mass of pipe clay which had been mixed with scales of iron oxide. Tyndall afterwards produced the same structure in wax in a similar way. Another method of research due to Dr. Sorby is the application of the microscope to the study of metals and alloys. A thin section of the metal is polished, and the structure is then brought out by etching with acids, or other reagents. Dr. Sorby read a paper giving the result of his researches on this subject before the British Association in 1864.

Another interesting and important subject to which Dr. Sorby has turned his attention is the study of the minute cavities which occur in the quartz of granite and other rocks. This occur in enormous numbers, sometimes as many as a thousand millions in a cubic inch, and contain various liquids and gases. From an ingenious calculation, founded on the relative size of the cavities, and the bubbles of gas which they contain, Dr. Sorby arrived at the remarkable conclusion that granites have been formed at a depth of several miles in the earth's crust in some cases the figures arrived at gave a depth of nine miles.

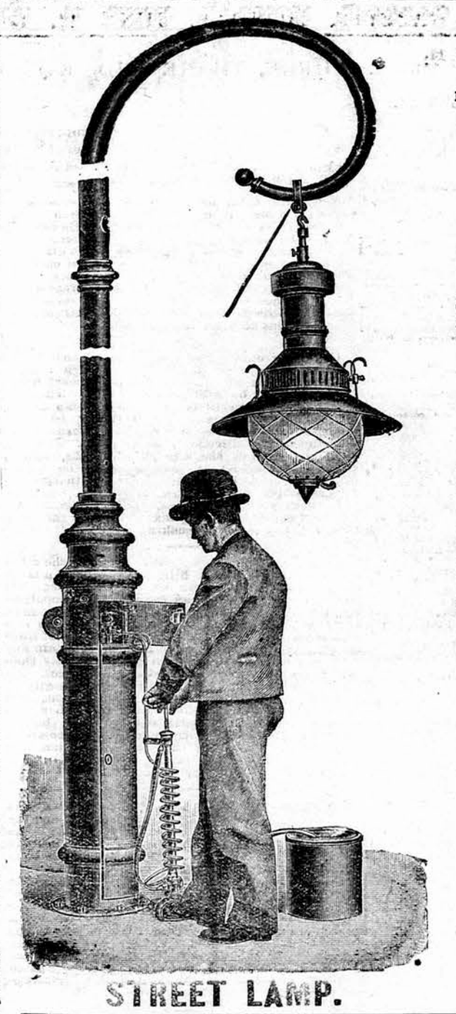
The new leaf-insects which have recently arrived at the Zoo are a most interesting addition to the insect house. So striking is the resemblance of these insects to leaves that visitors have frequently to ask where they are when looking into the case. But the most remarkable testimony to their leaf-like appearance is that these strictly vegetable-feeders, when many are kept together and they are short of food will eat each other's leaves. Another striking testimonial to the perfection of the resemblance is given by the natives of those tropical regions of the Old World where the leaf-insects occur; for they believe that the insects are actually leaves which have taken to walking!

And it is an interesting fact that the colouring matter of the leafy appendages of these insects is the universal green colouring matter of plants, chlorophyll. This was shown by Becquerel by an examination of their spectrum. Now, chlorophyll was for long supposed to be a distinctive mark of the vegetable kingdom. But the discovery that the colouring matter of the common green hydra and of certain species of amœba was chlorophyll seemed to upset this generalisation. More careful examination, however, showed that in the above cases we have remarkable examples of what is known as symbiosis that is, two organisms, in those cases plant and animal living together for their mutual advantage. The green of hydra and amœba is due in fact to the presence of minute one-celled algæ. So we naturally ask is the green of the leaf-insects possibly due to the presence of the same lowly plants in their tissues?

The question whether birds have or have not the sense of smell has been much discussed. Naturalists, however have, mostly decided in the negative. Many years ago the famous South American traveller and naturalist, Charles Waterton, undertook as he expressed it to restore the bird's nose of which it had been diprived. So he tried some experiments which consisted in hiding some rather high meat under green branches in a district haunted by vultures. And he claimed that in every case the birds found the meat by their sense of smell.

Father Mendel, of Brun, Austria brought forward in 1865 certain laws of heredity which did not attract much attention at the time. Recently however they have been rediscovered, and are now known as the Mendelian laws. They are held by many leading biologists of to-day to express some of the essential laws of heredity. Mr Bateson contends, however that his facts disprove these laws. He contends, moreover, that Weismann's view that acquired characters are never transmitted is wrong. He asserts, in fact, that acquired characters are the only ones which are transmitted.

AT the India Office, on May 24, Mr John Morley had a long interview with two Salvation Army officers. One of them, "Colonel" Jung Singh, who is the Salvation Army's Resident Indian Secretary at Bombay, and who has been visiting the headquarters, in London, was dressed in his 'dhoti' and turban.



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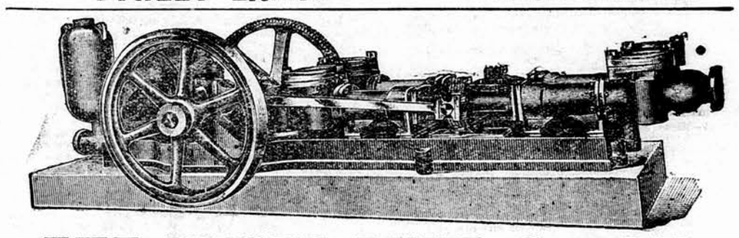

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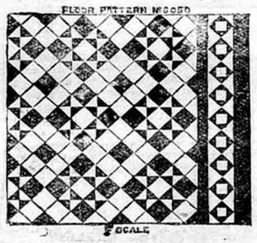

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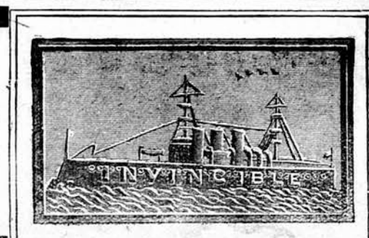

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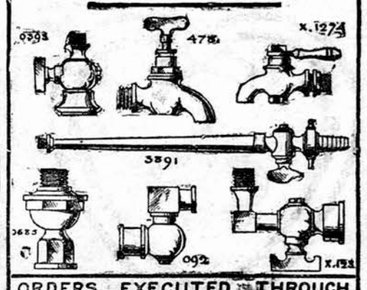

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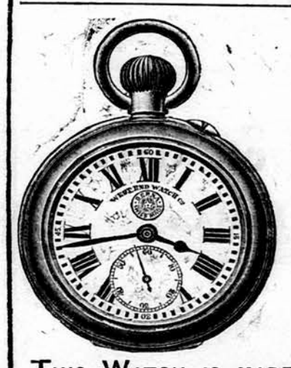

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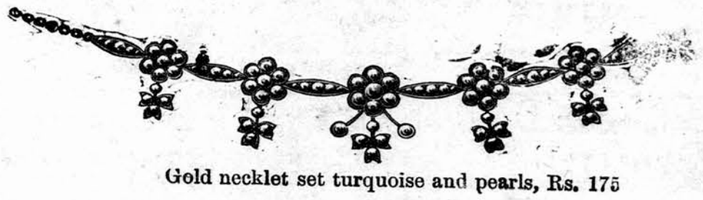

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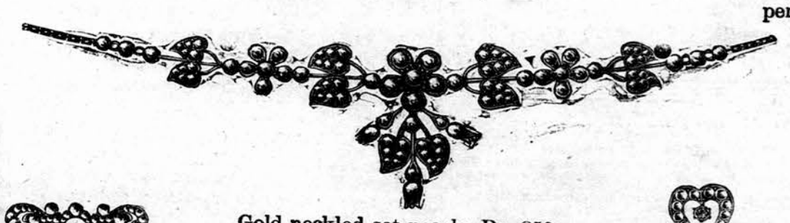

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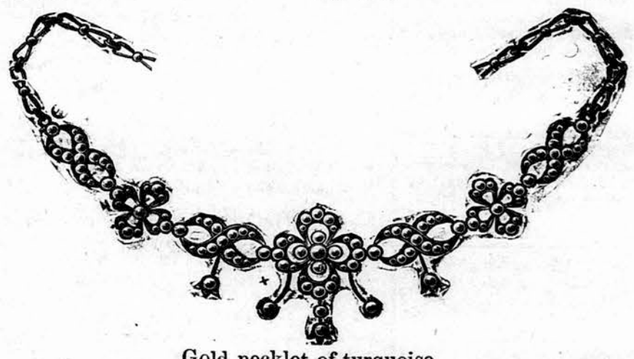

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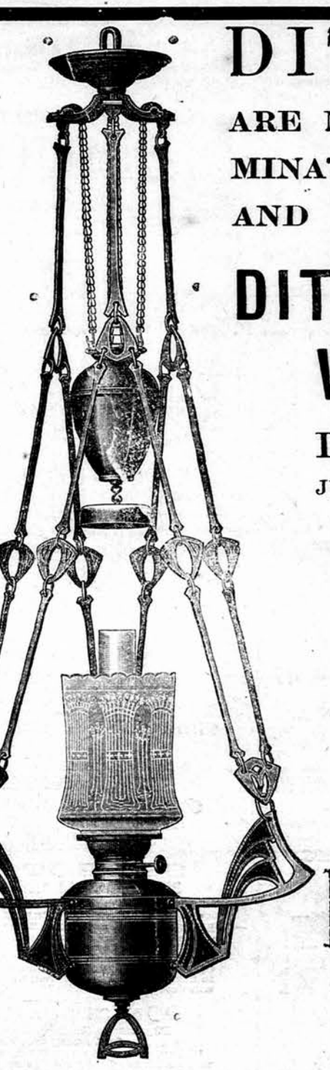

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